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MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.—TWO PARTS.

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10,000 GERMANS HOLD LIEGE; BIG BATTLE NEAR IN ALSACE

NAVAL BATTLE BEING FOUGHT NEAR CORFU

Four Warships Report-
ed to Be Engaged
Off That Port.

BURNING SHIP SEEN

Ancona Tells of Engage-
ment of Fleets; Iden-
tity Not Known.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Public at-
tention is fixed today on the
extraordinary situation that ex-
ists between England and Austria.
Austria, it is reported, has
declined to assist the German
cruiser Goeben in the Medi-
terranean, claiming that Austria is
not at war with England.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—A news agency
dispatch from Corfu, in the Ionian is-
lands of the Greek coast, says that four
warships are in battle off that port.

The German kaiser has a winter res-
idence at Corfu.

Ancona Reports a Battle.

ROME, Aug. 9.—Reports from Ancona
on the Adriatic coast of central Italy,
tell of a naval engagement off that port.

The identity of the opposing fleets is not
known. At 8 o'clock this morning a
burning battleship was sighted from
Ancona. Its nationality was not to be
ascertained.

A steamer arriving at Ancona this
morning reports passing the Austrian
fleet of twenty-nine ships, steaming
through the Otranto canal in battle array.
Every ship was cleared for action, and
a mile ahead of the squadron were two
scout ships. Six torpedo boats surrounded
the flagship.

Fleet Flies Battle Flags.
The fleet was proceeding at twenty
knots an hour with their battle flags
hoisted.

The German cruisers Goeben and Bre-
sau, which recently were forced to leave
Messina, Sicily, are reported to have suc-
cessfully passed through the Straits of
Otranto into the Adriatic sea.

Austrian cruisers bombarded Antivari,
Montenegro, Saturday morning, destroy-
ing the wireless station, according to
reports brought to Bar, near Brindisi,
by steamer today.

Two Austrian cruisers, it was stated,
were engaged in the bombardment. Facto-
ries and the port warehouse were de-
stroyed. The cruisers also directed their
fire at a mountain where Montenegrins
had taken refuge.

Destroyers Attack British Fleet.
LONDON, Aug. 10, 1 a. m.—The ad-
miralty has announced that one of the
cruiser squadrons of the main fleet was
attacked yesterday by German subma-
rines.

None of the British ships was dam-
aged. One German submarine was sunk.
It carried a crew of twelve men.

Jap Fleets Put to Sea.

TOKIO, Aug. 9.—The first and second
divisions of the Japanese fleet put to
sea this morning. Admiral Dewa is in
command. The destination of the fleet is
kept secret, but there have been reports
that a German squadron is threatening
British shipping in the Orient, and it is
believed that the movement of the Japa-
nese warships is connected with this.

British Cruiser Has Prize.
Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 9.—The Canadian
government today received an official an-
nouncement that the British cruiser Ele-
seax had sent a wireless message to Ber-
muda saying it was bringing in a prize.
The name of the vessel taken was not
given.

THE DAY'S WAR NEWS.

Summarized by Percy Hammond.
Events in the European war up
to 8 o'clock this morning (Chicago
time) are summarized in this col-
umn.

Liege has fallen at last, and Gen. von
Emrich of the kaiser's army with 10,000
men is in peaceful occupation of the
city. The German troops took pos-
session between Friday and Saturday
nights. Though the Belgians have
capitulated, so far as Liege is concerned,
they are deemed by military experts to
have fulfilled their strategic function in
detaining the emperor's army of inva-
sion so long upon the Meuse. The
Liege forts continue to hold out as an
impediment to the march of the Ger-
mans to Paris.

From Berlin there is a semi-official
bulletin saying that Liege is securely in
the grip of the Germans and that be-
tween 3,000 and 4,000 Belgian prisoners
of war are en route by train to the Ger-
man capital. Irresolute bombardment
of the Liege forts leads to the belief that
the Germans' supply of ammunition is
meager and that they are marking time
while awaiting reinforcements.

In addition to Altkirch and Muel-
hausen, the Alsatian town of Colmar,
further to the north, has been cap-
tured by the French, according to ad-
vice emanating from French sources.
The fall of these cities is admittedly of
no strategic importance, but is regarded
as having great moral effect upon the
armies of the embattled nations.

The Turk is reported concentrating
large forces in Bulgarian territory in
the neighborhood of the River Manesta,
and, by agreement with the Bulgarian
government, moving them in the direc-
tion of the Thracian frontier.

Cablegrams from Rome and Amster-
dam report suspected naval engag-
ements by unidentified fleets off the ports
of Corfu and Ancona in the Adriatic.

Paris repeats the insistent rumor that
the Austrian army is moving upon
the French border. In view of that
suspicion the French minister of for-
eign affairs demands the Austrian am-
bassador break the prolonged silence of
his government and announce its atti-
tude toward France at once.

Diplomatic finesse is suggested as the
cause for Austria's otherwise inexplic-
able failure to declare war against Great
Britain. By withholding a formal an-
nouncement of proposed hostilities, Aus-
tria hopes, so the solution goes, to force
England to a declaration. This action
on the part of the British government
would certainly, the explanation pro-
ceeds, impel Italy to an acceptance of
its responsibilities as a member with
Germany and Austria of the triple al-
liance.

Austria's evasive diplomatic posture
further baffles the various chanceries
in that, according to report, she has de-
clined to aid the German cruiser Goeben
in the Mediterranean on her ground
that Austria and England are not at
war.

The British, Belgian, and French
allies are reported to have united in Bel-
gium yesterday, and a clash is said to
have taken place between French and
German cavalry 130 miles south of
Namur. Another report, spectacular if
not authentic, is that the kaiser, in a
motor car, speeds from Berlin to the
Alsatian frontier to join the German
general staff.

The emperor's hurried journey is said
to have been inspired by the concentra-
tion of hostile forces near Basle, in
Switzerland, where a battle of great im-
portance is believed to be imminent.

The British admiralty contributes the
vague intelligence that German subma-
rines, attacking a British cruiser squa-
dron, were demolished, without harm to
English ships. Date and locality are
omitted from the details provided.

Correspondents tell of the devastation
wrought on the Belgian battleground
from Vise to Liege, and of the evidence
of merciless man to man fighting at
many points on the Dutch frontier.

The fraternal mood of the Belgian and
French peoples reaches the point where
their governments decide that the ag-
ricultural and industrial resources of the
two nations shall be the common prop-
erty of both.

German reverses are announced, by
cable from Rotterdam, to have occurred in
a battle on the Meuse, near Vise,
wherein, according to the dispatch, the
emperor's regiments were almost
annihilated by the Belgians.



TELLS HORRORS OF BATTLEFIELD

Writer Describes Scenes
After Destruction of Bel-
gian Towns by Germans.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 9.—Holland has
become the asylum of Europe. People
expelled from half a dozen countries are
pouring into this country by every route.
They tell grisly stories.

From the Dutch-Belgian frontier, from
Vise to Liege, the country is a wilderness.
The villages of Berneux and Mou-
land were destroyed by shell, fire, and
fame.

Says Evidences of Brutality.

A correspondent who traveled over the
battlefield in an automobile found evi-
dence of a desperate defense on the part
of the inhabitants and savage vengeance
meted out by the German soldiers.

The correspondent saw seven bodies of
civilians in a ditch. One was that of a
boy of 17, while another was that of a
gray haired man. An old man with an
umbrella still in his grasp was found
dead on a road. Army wagons had
passed over him.

Soldiers' Bodies Pave Road.

The bodies of scores of German sol-
diers lay along the sides of the road. All
their household goods had been aban-
doned by the fleeing inhabitants. A
priest was found dead near his church,
rifles hand.

The mayor of one village is making a
pitiful appeal for permission to bury the
dead.

Tells Scene of Carnage.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A correspondent
who visited Vise and Liege writes:

"Not far from the little Dutch frontier
village of Meesch I passed the remains
of a big German camp. Dead soldiers,
civilians, horses, wagons, carts, automo-
biles and bicycles lay in confusion."

"Germans and Belgians lay side by side
—evidence that there was fighting man
to man. Houses had been sacked because
the soldiers wished to avenge themselves."

GREAT ARMY PUT IN FIELD BY GERMANY

Kaiser Masses Troops
to Strike at Invad-
ing Frenchmen.

MAY GO TO COMMAND

More Towns Are Reported
Taken by Forces of
Republic.

BULLETIN.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Aug. 10, 5 a. m.—Germany is massing her main
army above Basel, Switzerland, to strike with all her vast forces
against a great French army advanc-
ing victoriously through Alsace and already seventy miles
beyond the frontier.

The movement is fraught with
such importance that Emperor William
is said to have left Berlin for the front.

The campaign against Liege
has been suspended until this
great battle, which may be
fought at any hour, has been de-
cided.

MORE GAINS FOR FRENCH.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Reports of further
French successes in Alsace continue to
be received here. Following the capture
of Altkirch and Muelhausen, it is officially
reported today that Colmar, further to the north, had fallen into the
hands of the French.

According to a message from Basel,
Switzerland, the Germans have evac-
uated Sankt Ludwig, an Alsatian town
four miles to the northwest of Basel.

This report added that a battle be-
tween French and Germans is imminent

in the Franco-Swiss border.

Most of the vagrants were citizens of
this country, and they rather enjoyed the
sensation of coming back under the Amer-
ican flag, and admitted that the broad
status of Liberty looked a bit hand-
some than usual.

Many Surgeons Delayed.

Dr. John R. Pennington of Chicago,
who, with Mrs. Pennington, reached here
yesterday on the steamship New York,
said last night at the Hotel McAlpin
that about 800 American surgeons were
delayed in London as a result of the Euro-
pean war. About 1,000 American sur-
geons, he said, went to London to at-
tend the clinical congress, which began
on July 27 and was concluded on Aug. 1.

Caserta in Port.

Besides the New York, the only other
passenger carrying steamer from Europe
to reach port was the Italian liner
Caserta, which left Genoa on July 23 and
Naples on the 29th, before any hint of war
was in the air. It had 45 cabin and 170
steerage passengers. It encountered no
warships.

Loaded to its carrying capacity with
provisions and coal, the White Star liner
Olympic suddenly left its pier here to-
day to sail for Liverpool. It had been
announced to sail yesterday with pas-
senger and cargo, but at the last mo-
ment the orders were canceled by the
British admiralty, and the passengers
were transferred to the Adriatic of the
same line, on which they sailed.

Mystified by Venetia.

Something of an air of mystery sur-
rounded the sailing today of the French
steamer Venetia of the Fabre line, whose
destination originally was Marseilles. Ac-
cording to an official of the line, however,
it cleared this time for Montreal and
went out to ballast. No explanation as
to why it made for the Canadian port
was forthcoming.

Shipping men thought, however, that it
might either be destined to carry French
reservists abroad from the Dominion or
to take on a cargo of Canadian grain for

France.

KAISER WINS CITY OF LIEGE; FORTS HOLD

King Albert's Men
Strengthen Works
When Foes Fall Back.

EXPECT NEW ATTACK

Germans Reported Beaten
In Fierce Battle on Meuse
Below Vise.

BULLETIN.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LONDON, Aug. 10, 3:15 a. m.—The occu-
pation of the city of Liege by the Germans
is confirmed in a dispatch received here
early this morning.

(Special Cable to The Tribune.)
BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.—The city
of Liege is in the hands of the
enemy, but the forts are still hold-
ing out.

A peaceful occupation of Liege
by the Germans was carried out
during Friday and Saturday
nights. The entry into the city
was effected through an interval
between the forts at Evgine and
Fleron.

Ten thousand German troops
marched into the city.

*Threatens to Fire
on City of Liege.*

Gen. Von Emmich immediately
issued a proclamation declaring
that civilians had fired on his
troops and warning the inhab-
itants that if this is repeated he
will bombard the place with his
artillery, now stationed in the
citadel.

There is little likelihood of any-
thing so frightful, as the bur-
go master has ordered the people of
the city not to carry arms.

It is officially declared here
that the German charge that non-
combatants fired on the kaiser's
troops is untrue.

The inhabitants of Liege of-
fered no resistance to the invad-
ers, whose threat of reprisals is
unwarranted.

*Germans Take Up
Quarters in City.*

During the first hours of the
occupation the Germans remained
hidden in the outskirts, but yes-
terday they marched into the city
and took up their quarters in the
university, schools, and other
public buildings.

They refrained from intruding
into private residences. They are
conducting themselves well, pay-
ing for everything they get in
the few shops which are still
open. They are giving German
money.

*Easy Trip Between
Liege and Brussels.*

Communication between Liege
and Brussels is so easy that sev-
eral persons were able to make
the trip yesterday and get back
before midnight.

There is reason to believe that
the German provisions are de-
ficient. Not only the soldiers
are given rations, but the women
and children are also supplied.

London Civilians Form Police Force of 30,000 to Guard the Metropolis.

who occupied Liege but also prisoners taken north of the city lack food. The prisoners said they had fought a day and a night without a bite to eat.

Martial law was proclaimed throughout the whole of Belgium today.

"Liege in Our Hands"

Claims of Germans.

[By Associated Press.]

AMSTERDAM, via London, Aug. 9.—A semi-official message from Berlin says:

"We hold fast. Liege is in our hands. The losses of the enemy were considerable. Our losses will be communicated as soon as reliably known. The transport of 3,000 or 4,000 Belgian prisoners to Germany has begun already, according to news received here. We were faced at Liege by a quarter of the total Belgian army."

GERMANS STICK TO BASE.

[By Associated Press.]

BRUSSELS, via London, Aug. 10, 1 a.m.—The following statement has been issued by the general staff:

"The position of the German troops has hardly changed since Saturday. Their advanced detachments are retreating under the irresistible pressure of the French troops, who are in considerable force in all the country south of the Meuse, which they are clearing of German troops.

FRANCE TO TAKE OFFENSIVE.

The enemy's offensive movement has been completely stopped. The French and Belgian troops will take the offensive simultaneously, in accordance with celerity of the plan.

The Russian emperor has telegraphed to King Albert his congratulations and best wishes for the continued success of the Belgian arms.

BIG BATTLE CEASES.

The battle between the main force of the German army and the Liege forts ceased early yesterday morning. The Belgian troops have taken advantage of the lull to strengthen their defenses.

Between the forts lines of earthworks have been thrown up. The soldiers have worked without cessation day and night.

It is reported that Germany has sent a new and threatening message to Belgium.

Its contents are believed to hint at "vigorous reprisals" for the unwillingness of the Belgians to allow a cessation of hostilities to permit the Germans to bury their dead.

GERMANS AWAIT MORE MEN.

The retirement of the German troops out of range of the guns of the forts of Liege was supposed to indicate that they are concentrating and waiting for reinforcements to renew the attack.

It was reported here today that the German commanders hitherto have pushed to the front the regiments from Hanover and Mecklenburg, keeping the Prussian regiments in reserve as they did in the war of 1870.

FRENCH KEEP UP ADVANCE.

In the meantime the French troops which have crossed the frontiers of Belgium continued to advance methodically and their approach strengthens the position of the Belgian army from hour to hour.

When a French officer arrived at Namur in an automobile today the citizens hoisted him on their shoulders and carried him through the streets of the city.

It was reported today that the greater part of Luxembourg, which had been occupied by the Germans, had been cleared of the invaders by the advance of the French army.

TAKE BAND OF UHLANS.

From the southern part of the province of Namur comes the news of the capture of a patrol of German uhlans by Belgian gendarmes, who took them to Givet, a strongly fortified town in the department of Ardennes, France, some twenty-five miles south of the town of Namur.

Sharp cavalry engagements are reported south of the Meuse river between the French and Germans. It is understood that the advantage rested with the French.

The movement of the German cavalry to the south of Namur is evidence of the activity of the German forces in Luxembourg, showing that they were reconnoitering to discover the position of the defending armies.

VOLUNTEERS FOR BELGIUM.

In the Belgian capital patriotic sentiment increases daily, and men of all classes are volunteering for service in the army. Thousands of volunteers have joined the recruits called to the colors to assist in the national defense.

All the troops sent to the front have displayed excellent spirits, while many of the soldiers wounded at Liege have asked to be sent to rejoin their regiments as soon as their wounds have healed.

SOCIALIST SOLDIERS GIVE UP.

A German officer and a number of German soldiers who surrendered to the Belgians at Liege, and were brought here as prisoners, declared they had given up because they were Socialists. They condemned the war as unjust.

A number of troop trains filled with French soldiers passed round Brussels during the night on the way to the front.

Two Belgian officers, charged with important missions, passed through the advanced lines of the Germans unharmed, although they drew the fire of the German troops.

The Belgian aviator Alfred Lanner



The above map shows the general plan of the operations in Belgium and along the French-German frontier, as indicated by the dispatches that have filtered through the strict censorship that controls all the news relating to the war operations.

The city of Liege is now in the hands of

the invading German forces, though, according to last reports, the forts surrounding the town are still holding out. The map shows the general course taken by the English and French troops that are being rushed to Belgium to check the German advance. These troops, according to the latest reports from the front, are in conjunction with the Belgian forces

and the whole territory north of the Meuse extending from Liege to Namur and Dinant to the French-Belgian frontier is being entrenched. Both Namur and Dinant are strongly fortified and are said to be more favored by natural position than Liege to make a strong defense.

On the southern end of the French-German frontier is shown the invasion of the French troops under Gen. Joffre in the direction of Strasbourg. Muelhausen and Colmar are reported captured by the French. Large forces of German and Austrian troops are reported to be concentrating in front of this invading army and a decisive engagement is looked for within a few days.

The ensuing debate displayed the unanimity of all parties in support of the government. All legislation necessary to provide funds for the war was passed.

At the conclusion of the business an imperial decree was read adjourning the diets until February.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW BLAMES GERMAN RULER FOR WAR.

Former Senator Says Kaiser Has Committed Crime of Ambition—Seen End of Monarchs.

BERLIN PINCHED; PRICES ARE HIGH

Cost of Living Doubles in Spite of Efforts by Government.

NONE TO CUT HARVEST.

Gather Force for Crucial Battle of Campaign in Alsace.

FIGHT MAY COME SOON.

(Continued from first page.)

was today arrested on suspicion of being a spy.

At Antwerp four German officers wearing Belgian uniforms were arrested today.

GERMANS ARE RESTING.

London, Aug. 10, 2 a.m.—The Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent in a dispatch says:

"There have been no movements by the Germans for three days beyond the range of the fort's fire, they are resting and recovering their strength. The threatened attack along the Ourthe river is suspended."

"These facts in the view of the Belgian general staff, denote insufficient preparation and that the German concentration was not fully carried out."

"Liege is now invested by the Germans, but this was expected and is regarded as unimportant."

GERMANS READY TO ATTACK.

London, Aug. 10, 2 a.m.—The Daily Telegraph's Brussels correspondent in a dispatch says:

"The Germans are ready for further and prolonged resistance, while Belgian field forces, apart from the Liege garrison, are massing in the right directions."

"The portion of Belgium left by the Germans is being cleared of them by the advancing French troops, who are marching forward with the greatest speed and energy, getting assistance from a division of Belgian cavalry."

TRAINEES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.

"Many trains carried additional French troops during the night to the front by way of Brussels."

"The Belgians have blown up the old deserted fortresses at Liege to prevent the Germans availing themselves of its use."

"It is asserted here that many Bavarians are deserting or refusing to join their colors, the idea of fighting the peaceful Belgians, whose queen is a beloved Bavarian princess, being unpopular with them."

SOON RENEWAL OF FIGHT.

The Exchange Telegraph's Brussels correspondent says in a message:

"In the event of the check of the Germans being continued, the conclusion to be drawn is that the second phase of the campaign must commence in a few days. Meantime there is no doubt the Germans will endeavor to get together their full strength."

"The situation viewed from all points this afternoon was highly favorable to the allies."

A dispatch to the Central News from Brussels says the newspaper *Étoile Belge* asserts that 100,000 German riflemen of the latest pattern have fallen into the hands of the Belgians.

DROP 12 BOMBS INTO LIEGE.

Officers on dirigible say they fired

many buildings from height of 1,000 feet.

GERMANS BEHAVE THEMSELVES.

The Germans in Liege are conducting themselves well, paying for what they need.

"As regards the army in the field, it is in excellent condition. The large part of the army is in good condition, setting many buildings on fire."

The Belgian aviator Alfred Lanner

has been swept clear and the operations are being continued.

"According to information from the French, who have so completely defeated the enemy in Alsace, the Germans showed the same defeat at Muelhausen as they displayed at Liege. Their officers seemed to lose in a moment all power of initiative."

"There is evidence that three German army corps—the Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth—took part in the operations before Liege."

MORE BRITISH TO LIEGE.

[By CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Following the arrival of 25,000 British troops at Calais and Dover, it is now known that the additional English force numbering 80,000 men is on the way to join the Belgian and French operations against the Germans near Liege.

A official statement issued tonight says the Germans apparently are waiting before Liege for reinforcements with which they may flank the Belgian position, probably toward Huy, to the southeast.

"There have been no movements by the Germans for three days beyond the range of the fort's fire, they are resting and recovering their strength. The threatened attack along the Ourthe river is suspended."

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SOON RENEWAL OF FIGHT.</

OPOLIS. UCH CABINET USES PEOPLE FEED ARMIES

s for Immediate Re-
dition of Industry
d Agriculture.

OFFER TO FARM

AUG. 9.—The cabinet, now that military machine of France is busy adjusting national commerce and agriculture to conditions. Even though workers have been taken, and the army's peace strength, yet millions of the population remain and must take care of themselves and the men at the front. Of Labor Couby is holding conferences with leaders of labor unions of associations of chambers of commerce, taking the situation and devising plan the life of the country to nearly normal as possible.

To Resume Industries.
Civilians will be run more this week. The movement of ports, and exports the open, and the reorganization of work will be taken in hand ener-

gizer of agriculture has plans for transferring unemployed labor to farms. He has numerous offers of agricultural and several thousand French foreigners have declared their intent to go anywhere to work.

Quiet as a Village.
Military law is as quiet as a town. Vehicle traffic has a tiny stream of motors and almost exclusively occupied. The inhabitants are not allowed after dark without a special

The Paris newspapers continue their size is about that of basket-shaped chandelier. There are old men left to print them up. The editors have war.

any business life has been except for the provision stores, many of these are closed, as have left for the front. As are being allowed to keep mobiles, which were, resulting the better of mobilization machines have been preferred people that the war office them all and is declining offers.

WEATHER.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

Local winds and coolers Monday. Tuesday fair and moderate south winds, shifting to sunset, 6:35. Moonrise, 8:54 p.m. STATURE IN CHICAGO [Last 24 Hours]

82; normal, 72.

Wind velocity, 10 miles per hour.

Cloudiness, 30 per cent.

Temperature, 70° F.

Humidity, 50 per cent.

Pressure, 30.01 in.

Atmospheric pressure, 30.01 in.

Government weather report no.

Local winds and coolers Monday. Tuesday fair and moderate south winds, shifting to sunset, 6:35. Moonrise, 8:54 p.m. STATURE IN CHICAGO [Last 24 Hours]

82; normal, 72.

Wind velocity, 10 miles per hour.

Cloudiness, 30 per cent.

Temperature, 70° F.

Humidity, 50 per cent.

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CHICAGO PASTORS ADVOCATE PEACE, BUT SEE JUSTIFICATION FOR EUROPEAN WAR

ATLANTIC OPEN TO CHICAGOANS HURRYING HOME

Sailing of Liners with Refugees Brings Relief to Relatives.

MORE REPORTED "SAFE"

MESSAGES from various ports seemed to indicate yesterday that the Atlantic is open to English and French shipping. The prospect for the return to the United States of thousands of Americans abroad took a leap with the announcement of the opening of the lines of vessels.

Not only are the lines of ocean travel seem to be opening up, but conditions in the big foreign tourist centers appear to be getting better hourly. Intermittent train and ferry service from Paris to London is reported, and many travelers are taking advantage of the opportunity to get to England.

There is also opportunity to get south from Paris, and thousands are said to be leaving for Mediterranean ports, where they expect to sail for the United States on English, French, or Italian steamships.

Dormitories in Churches.

For those remaining in Paris who are unable, many accommodations have been procured. It is reported that several churches have been transformed temporarily into sleeping quarters for tourists. Several Americans have banded together to furnish meals to those who have no money or have been unable to remit travelers' checks or letters of credit.

Pending the arrival of the Tennessee and the North Carolina, United States money ships, in Europe, the government has cabled money to London, Paris, Rome, and Bern, Switzerland, and The Hague for the use of stranded tourists.

Telephones say the situation in England for tourists has almost returned to normal. Tourists arriving daily in London from all parts of Europe, many of them with stories of hardships and privations en route.

The tourists located in the smaller cities probably are forced to meet greater hardships than those in the large centers.

Cable for Relief.

One complaint received by the State department at Washington from Milan, Italy. A number of Americans addressed the following cablegram:

"Hundreds in distress. What relief from you?"

The news that communication by cable between Washington and the American embassy at Berlin has been reestablished relieved a great many Chicagoans who have friends and relatives in Germany. They expect now that it will be only a matter of hours until they will be able to send word to German cities and receive replies.

Fleet Leaves Montreal.

Another encouraging feature of the news was the sailing of a whole fleet of boats from Montreal. The vessels carried full companies of passengers and enormous cargoes, according to dispatches. It is this that seems to indicate the Atlantic is open for commerce to American and French shipping.

The boat sailing for Europe were the Canada the Manxman, the Eryxia, the Leopold, the Alauia and the Monmouth, bound for England, and the Scandinavian of the Allan line, bound for Glasgow, Scotland. The boats hung together until they got to Three Rivers when the fleet anchored. A fog which hung over the river was given as the cause for the anchorage.

The Cunard line's boat, Alauia, was the first to cross down the river. It is not known whether the fleet will go further than Quebec, but the acceptance of passengers indicates it will.

Two Britons Sighted.

The two British sailors of Britain, which sailed on Saturday for Liverpool, were seen off Fane Point yesterday. The White Star liner Olympic which steamed out of New York harbor late Saturday night after the British admiralty had previously canceled its sailing, carried no passengers or mail.

The American line steamship New York reached New York with 670 passengers, mostly refugees who left England early yesterday morning. The boat left Liverpool and Southampton on Aug. 1 before the general war began. A number of well-to-do Americans had to take passage in the steerage. The liner sighted no war vessels on the trip. It carried an American flag, and there was no apprehension felt for its safety.

A number of reassuring cablegrams were received yesterday.

Mrs. Malcolm Carruthers heard from Mr. and Mrs. William G. Beale and Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Cary. The Beales were located in Franschhoek, Austria, where Mrs. Beale intended to take the cure. The cablegrams were received from the Carys, who are in London and anxious to get passage back.

Mr. and Mrs. Beale met Mr. and Mrs. Cary on July 24 at Southampton, before continuing to Austria, just as Austria declared war on Serbia. A letter at the same time, just received by Mrs. Carruthers, did not mention the Beales.

A cable located Mrs. Thomas White, former president of the Southern Woman's club at London. Mrs. White, who lives in Oak Park, had joined Mrs. L. R. Tenney and Mrs. Clark. It is thought they are now on their way home.

Bradley Not in Liege.

Herbert E. Bradley, a cousin of William Norton Payne of the McKinley High school, said he doubted the information that Mr. Payne is in Liege, Belgium. Friends of both relatives telephoned that was thought he must be there. Mr. Payne except by mail. Letters came daily until Friday, when they stopped. Mr. Bradley said that Mr. Payne was staying with Kariston Hackett in Brussels. He is

Two Chicago Musical Students Enveloped in Big War Zone.



MISS JOSEPHINE KRYL
MISS DOROTHY DAUNCEY

PRAY FOR PEACE, BUT JUSTIFY WAR

Some Chicago Clergymen
Believe Resort to Arms at
Times Is Necessary.

VICTORY IS BESOUGHT.

Though praying for the day when the sword will be beaten into the plowshare, Chicago clergymen took occasion yesterday to speak words of justification for war. The tenor of their sermons was in favor of peace, but they pointed out that armed conflict is sometimes necessary and that it may have beneficial effects.

Appeals were made to several congregations to withhold judgment in the present crisis. Prayers for the success of the arms of the fatherland were offered in some of the churches whose communicants are of foreign birth.

War Sometimes Justified.

"Is war ever really inevitable?" asked Prof. George Burman Foster of the University of Chicago in the pulpit of the Hyde Park Baptist church.

"I think so," he continued. "The sacrifice of love, ones on the battlefield is not too dear if it be necessary for the freedom an honor of one's fatherland, for the protection of the domestic hearth against insolent intruders, for the protection of culture and civilization against the assault and devastation of barbarian attack."

"Today we seem to have a dominion power over the hearts of the people. For decades they have delighted in the clink of the sabers, the thunder of cannons, military marches and parades and maneuvers, festivals of war and of warlike. The outcome? A pan-European cataclysm."

"But for all this I am convinced that the war just among the nations is superficial; that the thought of peace is deeper and dearer than the thought of strife, and that even now the hour is striking when nations will learn war no more."

War Has Purifying Effect.

The "purifying" effect of war was emphasized by the Rev. A. J. Loesper, pastor of the Second German Methodist church.

"The war must be looked upon as a terrible trade, an evil that has no rival in cruel, terrible power," he said, "nevertheless good has providentially come to the race out of the evils of war. Wars have been like devastating storms that purify the atmosphere and drive away the still more deadly pestilence."

"You cannot go to the war; it is nearly impossible to get into Serbia," the Rev. Father Sava Voyocich told his congregation of 300 which filled the little Serbian church at 1800 Foster street. "Many of you would like to go back to your fatherland to fight for our independence against the Austrian tyrants."

"But we have nearly given up all hope of dying for our country. We Serians in America who feel the call of patriotism must help in the only way open to us; we must send money for the relief of the soldiers who are doing the fighting for us. I urge you all to contribute to the Red Cross society of Serbia. You who would be glad to give your lives as called upon to give only money. Do so in a generous way, worthy of a Serian."

Prays for Russian Victory.

Prayer for the victory of Russia was offered by the Rev. Alexander Kukulevsky in the Russian Orthodox Greek church.

"Faith has played a remarkable part in the history of the Russian nation and its destiny," he said in his sermon. "If we do not believe in God, we shall not be able to stand up to the trials of life."

"We have thousands of instances to prove that it is the Austrian government that is ungrateful to its Slavic subjects, who bear the greatest burdens and have the least rights; that the Austrian government, which persecutes every national movement of its own people, can be justly called traitor against the welfare of its own subjects."

"This present war has been started against the will of nine-tenths of the Austrian people. Vienna just forgot that there is also some Austria beyond the Ringstrasse and started the conflagration in which thousands and may be hundreds of thousands of young lives will be sacrificed and millions thrown into misery."

"But we have nearly given up all hope of dying for our country. We Serians in America who feel the call of patriotism must help in the only way open to us; we must send money for the relief of the soldiers who are doing the fighting for us. I urge you all to contribute to the Red Cross society of Serbia. You who would be glad to give your lives as called upon to give only money. Do so in a generous way, worthy of a Serian."

Worked to Prevent War.

"They have labored night and day, in season and out of season, to keep the peace. They have endeavored to make it clear that there has been no hostility to the Germans, only to the German system. Let us look at the causes of the strife."

"It was never to be expected that out of the incident of the assassination of the Austrian archduke and his wife there would arise such dreadful complications," said he. "When I left Liverpool two weeks ago there was no inclination of the strife. The English had not been expecting it at this time, yet they had been fearing it for ten years."

No Word from These.

Among those who have not been heard from are Theodore Philibrandt, 1708 Melrose street, who wrote July 23 from Coblenz, Germany, and Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Van Kirk, who were in Wiesbaden July 23, but are now thought to be in Berlin. Miss Nora B. Rice was in Brussels on July 20 and there has been no word from her since.

Spoke Lessons to America.

"Among the political causes is the difference in political ideals between the Anglo-Saxon and the German people. It is common property that the German political ideal is authority."

"The Kaiser's authority is believed to come from heaven and permeate through him on down to the lowest official. We solved that problem when Charles II. knelt on the block before Whitehead. We believe in the greatest measure of freedom consistent with the safety of the state."

Ideals Are Different.

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Some Extraordinary Shirt Values

Appeal for Fair Play for Slavs Is Made by Bohemian Writer.

THE Bohemian-American Press association of Chicago yesterday issued a statement asking the public to give fair play to the Slavs. The statement was signed by James F. Stepan, president, and R. J. Psanka, secretary. It follows:

"The Germans of Chicago in their remarkable meeting in the Auditorium Wednesday night appealed to their American fellow citizens to suspend judgment in the present crisis and give them fair play.

"It should be given to them by every level headed, fair minded man."

"But in the same meeting and day by day since, the name Slav or Slavs has been mentioned without the adjective 'barbaric,' 'Asiatic,' or at least 'semi-Asian.'

"Is that fair play?

"In the name of 600,000 Slavs (Bohemian, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Slovens, Croatian and Serb) living in Chicago and three millions living in the United States we protest against this abuse."

"We do not want anything else than a square deal and fair play. If the Austro-Hungarian government will give fair play to all its citizens and day by day will not break the name Slav or Slavs, we will be grateful to Austria."

"And we abhor the idea that the spirit of racial hatred and intolerance that obscures the European people could be transferred to this land of liberty and equality which we love and honor."

"We have a true respect for our German fellow citizens and our sympathy is with all those who deplore what has happened to man the peace of Europe and what will still happen. We highly respect their manifestation of love and affection for their fatherland."

"We do not sanction chauvinism. We hate it as much as we detest the absolutism of the Austrian emperor and the militarism of the German Kaiser. Today we look upon the czar only as a rough, slovenly man who has seen another person maltreated by a boy and makes himself ready to whip the violator of peace."

"But to call the great Slavic race barbaric!

"Therefore we will live up before the eyes of the world to the honor of the Slavs and the czars and czarinas for two reasons:

"1. For Justice's sake do not assert that the Austrian and Hungarian Slavs have no reason for discontent, do not call them ingrates against the fatherly government, do not call them traitors against the venerable emperor.

"2. For history's sake do not call Slavs barbarians or semi-barbarians. You do not do without hurting the history of human progress in the face."

"We have no sanction of war. We hate it as much as we detest the absolutism of the Austrian emperor and the militarism of the German Kaiser. Today we look upon the czar only as a rough, slovenly man who has seen another person maltreated by a boy and makes himself ready to whip the violator of peace."

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OFFICER SPEAKS

monthly meeting of the German society yesterday in hall, Milwaukee, and Ashland, was participated in by hundred members and almost more fellow countrymen, who affiliation.

not fallen." Edmund C. Hall recently a sergeant major in army stationed at Liege, meeting. "Germany cannot months. The fortifications of masonry more than five covered with many feet of dirt artillery cannot reduce months.

When They're Licked, know the class of men before, and they never know nothing. Not indeed! Liege won yet," Hoffman concluded,

son, president of the French Chicago, eulogized the boyish soldier and assured the France's undying gratitude the unfortified northeast.

REISWITZ PRAISES
E'S' WAR ANALYSIS.

expert's Article on Sustained to Be Best Comment Thus Far.

the war article written specifically TRIBUNE by a Washington art and published yesterday Baron Kurt von Reiswitz, at Chicago.

our doubt the best article situation I have read," said in the situation perfect up the contention made that the navies, of the conti- the war."

It was expressed by attach- ate in the report that Aus- had effected a union with troops in Alsace. They said did well hold their own and offensive campaign without

for a monster massmeeting and their friends will be laid to rest in the cemetery after- germania club. It is expected park will be chosen for the Auditorium theater was for the last war rally.

and Robbed of \$19. who lives at 708 West Forty- was robbed on his way home last night. The robbers escaped with \$19.

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CHICAGO GERMANS GIVE THEIR VERSIONS OF THE CAUSES OF EUROPEAN CONFLICT

LIGHTNING 'HITS'

10,000 BATHERS

IN LAKE STORM

Some "Pricked," Others

"Tickled," and All Scared

When Bolts Strike Water.

LIFE SAVERS KEPT BUSY

One of the worst squalls in recent years struck Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Chicago yesterday. According to reports, heavy rain and lightning, which played across the lake banks, the wind swept from one direction and then from another, lashing the lake to a fury and sending the waves swirling like so many miniature whirlpools.

All boats were capsized and small pleasure craft were disabled. Life savers effected several thrilling rescues. But the greatest excitement occurred at the Waukegan, Illinois, and North Shore beaches where fully 6,000 persons were stunned by lightning which struck the water in the vicinity of Lawrence avenue intake crib.

10,000 Bathers Feel Lightning.

More than 10,000 bathers were in the water when they saw the squall approach, but many of them sought shelter. More than half of them were caught in the water by the heavy downpour; however, and decided to remain there thinking that the storm would blow over in a few moments. A sharp crash of thunder was followed almost instantly by a huge ball of fire leaping across the water near the crib.

All the bathers felt a peculiar thrill as if the water were charged with electricity. Women screamed and scampered to shore and swimmers who were farther out in the lake came in with rapid strokes, often running up on the beach rubbing their arms and legs.

"It felt like needles sticking in me," said one boy.

Woman Becomes Numb.

"Why, I suddenly became numb and thought what was going to sink," explained a woman who was assisted to the beach by two men.

"It was just like taking an electric shock with the points of contact all around you," said one of the men with him.

A few bathers who had the hardihood to remain in the water soon were driven out when the phenomenon was repeated a second and a third time. Each time the lightning seemed to strike the water near the crib.

Joseph Young, 50 years old, was rescued from the river at the Taylor street bridge by Policemen Sheehan and Harswith. He refused to cling to a life preserver which was thrown him until after he began to be unconscious.

A sixty-foot sloop in the Lincoln park playground at East Chicago avenue and the lake was broken into three pieces by a bolt of lightning.

Swims Two Miles in Storm.

James W. Maples of 26 West Huron street, president of the Federal Steel Rack company, accomplished a remarkable feat during the worst part of the storm. He swam two miles to the government pier. He rested there until the storm was over and then swam back to the foot of East Grand avenue.

E. L. Corwin, a captain, set out with him to swim to the lighthouse, but soon turned back. He thought Maples had been drowned and notified the police and life savers. Mr. Maples said he was afraid he couldn't make the lighthouse and put in to the government pier.

The automobile of a company of carmen was in the car tracks at Cut-Off Grove avenue and East Forty-second street while responding to an alarm during the storm and crashed over on its side. The driver and engineer saved themselves by jumping. The dome of the engine was smashed.

The mercury dropped from 90 to 74 degrees during the storm and it was hoped that the hot spell had been broken, but it began to rise again and had reached 90 degrees by 8 o'clock last night. Cooler weather is predicted for today, however.

Capsized Boat Saved.

Barney Garland, a life

buoyant man, was pulled to safety at Diversity beach, put out in the Suburban, a sixty-foot launch belonging to W. F. Krantz, when they saw the Snow-Sake, a forty-five-foot yacht, capsize, hurling six passengers overboard. The Mariner, a launch owned by H. A. Callbeck, reached the disabled craft before they did, however, and rescued the occupants. The capsized boat was towed to the Belmont avenue boat house, and those rescued were cared for at the Lincoln Park Yacht club until sent to their homes.

Capt. Charles Garland, on the life saving crew, had been married, and he and his son are on their way to the yacht when they sighted the Harriet C., a launch, in distress off Wilson avenue. When they reached the boat they learned that one man had started to swim to shore. They towed the launch with two men aboard to shore and were unable to learn whether or not the third man had made land safely.

Three Girls Rescued.

During the worst part of the storm at Wilson beach Leon Reeves and James Wrenshaw, life savers, rescued three girls who had been swept out by the undertow and a man who was seized with an epileptic fit while swimming 200 yards from the shore. They are:

Mrs. Margaret Teubey of 633 South Austin avenue.

Miss Charlotte Young of 5827 Winthrop avenue.

Miss Esther Bartels of 2800 Wilson avenue.

Waites Scott of 335 Dickens avenue.

Sailboat Is Rescued.

A launch rescued the Commuter, a sail boat owned by W. A. Kramer and H. A. Dresel of Oak Park, which was disabled off Cornelia avenue. There were three men in the yacht besides the owners.

The boat, named the Waka, was capsized on the foot of Randolph street and its lone occupant, who was thrown into the water, was rescued by Arthur St. Peter, a fisherman, who put out in his motor boat.

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Lightning 'Hits' 10,000 Bathers in Lake Storm

Some "Pricked," Others

"Tickled," and All Scared

When Bolts Strike Water.

LIFE SAVERS KEPT BUSY

One of the worst squalls in recent years struck Lake Michigan in the vicinity of Chicago yesterday. According to reports, heavy rain and lightning, which played across the lake banks, the wind swept from one direction and then from another, lashing the lake to a fury and sending the waves swirling like so many miniature whirlpools.

All boats were capsized and small pleasure craft were disabled. Life savers effected several thrilling rescues. But the greatest excitement occurred at the Waukegan, Illinois, and North Shore beaches where fully 6,000 persons were stunned by lightning which struck the water in the vicinity of Lawrence avenue intake crib.

10,000 Bathers Feel Lightning.

More than 10,000 bathers were in the water when they saw the squall approach, but many of them sought shelter. More than half of them were caught in the water by the heavy downpour; however, and decided to remain there thinking that the storm would blow over in a few moments. A sharp crash of thunder was followed almost instantly by a huge ball of fire leaping across the water near the crib.

All the bathers felt a peculiar thrill as if the water were charged with electricity. Women screamed and scampered to shore and swimmers who were farther out in the lake came in with rapid strokes, often running up on the beach rubbing their arms and legs.

"It felt like needles sticking in me," said one boy.

Woman Becomes Numb.

"Why, I suddenly became numb and thought what was going to sink," explained a woman who was assisted to the beach by two men.

"It was just like taking an electric shock with the points of contact all around you," said one of the men with him.

A few bathers who had the hardihood to remain in the water soon were driven out when the phenomenon was repeated a second and a third time. Each time the lightning seemed to strike the water near the crib.

Joseph Young, 50 years old, was rescued from the river at the Taylor street bridge by Policemen Sheehan and Harswith. He refused to cling to a life preserver which was thrown him until after he began to be unconscious.

A sixty-foot sloop in the Lincoln park playground at East Chicago avenue and the lake was broken into three pieces by a bolt of lightning.

Swims Two Miles in Storm.

James W. Maples of 26 West Huron street, president of the Federal Steel Rack company, accomplished a remarkable feat during the worst part of the storm. He swam two miles to the government pier. He rested there until the storm was over and then swam back to the foot of East Grand avenue.

E. L. Corwin, a captain, set out with him to swim to the lighthouse, but soon turned back. He thought Maples had been drowned and notified the police and life savers. Mr. Maples said he was afraid he couldn't make the lighthouse and put in to the government pier.

The automobile of a company of carmen was in the car tracks at Cut-Off Grove avenue and East Forty-second street while responding to an alarm during the storm and crashed over on its side. The driver and engineer saved themselves by jumping. The dome of the engine was smashed.

The mercury dropped from 90 to 74 degrees during the storm and it was hoped that the hot spell had been broken, but it began to rise again and had reached 90 degrees by 8 o'clock last night. Cooler weather is predicted for today, however.

Capsized Boat Saved.

Barney Garland, a life

buoyant man, was pulled to safety at Diversity beach, put out in the Suburban, a sixty-foot launch belonging to W. F. Krantz, when they saw the Snow-Sake, a forty-five-foot yacht, capsize, hurling six passengers overboard. The Mariner, a launch owned by H. A. Callbeck, reached the disabled craft before they did, however, and rescued the occupants. The capsized boat was towed to the Belmont avenue boat house, and those rescued were cared for at the Lincoln Park Yacht club until sent to their homes.

Capt. Charles Garland, on the life saving crew, had been married, and he and his son are on their way to the yacht when they sighted the Harriet C., a launch, in distress off Wilson avenue. When they reached the boat they learned that one man had started to swim to shore. They towed the launch with two men aboard to shore and were unable to learn whether or not the third man had made land safely.

Three Girls Rescued.

During the worst part of the storm at Wilson beach Leon Reeves and James Wrenshaw, life savers, rescued three girls who had been swept out by the undertow and a man who was seized with an epileptic fit while swimming 200 yards from the shore. They are:

Mrs. Margaret Teubey of 633 South Austin avenue.

Miss Charlotte Young of 5827 Winthrop avenue.

Miss Esther Bartels of 2800 Wilson avenue.

Waites Scott of 335 Dickens avenue.

Sailboat Is Rescued.

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The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1845

ENTITLED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 16, 1865, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL. UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1873.

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SWORN CIRCULATION.

Net paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 487½ of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from Oct. 1, 1913, to March 31, 1914:

Daily 261,375

Sunday 405,525

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were issued or lost, or were lost in arriving at their destination, or that remain unused. They also are exclusive of papers paid for, but on which money so paid has been refunded.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

A DUBIOUS PROPOSAL.

The intent of the secretary of the navy in proposing the use of the navy for commercial purposes in the present emergency is commendable. But it should be restrained within bounds. Mr. Daniels belongs to the Thomas Jefferson tradition and cherishes an ambition to see all our battlements with their magazines full of oranges, their turrets used as merry-go-rounds, and their fourteen inch guns firing salutes of confetti.

This is a beautiful dream which does not seem as near realization, even to Mr. Carnegie and Dr. Jordan, as it did two weeks ago, and without throwing any cold water on Mr. Daniels' pacific purposes, we hope he will be kept within limits of reasonable caution in the use even of colliers. The navy, including its auxiliaries, of which we have too few, according to expert opinion, is maintained for purposes of naval defense. It is made for war, not for peace, and it is of the essence of its value that it should be ready at all times. This is no time to reduce its efficiency or impair its readiness.

JULES LEMAIRE.

On the eve of his country's engaging in war with her ancient enemy, Jules Lemaire, the most piquant French critic and one of the most interesting figures in letters, has passed away. A pioneer of Impressionistic criticism, Lemaire set a fashion which has spread, both in Europe and America, and proved himself the most brilliant writer on the theater of his day.

Possessed of a delightful style, tinted as is that of most French writers with a playful irony, his essays and criticisms have had a distinct influence in writing of this sort. Like most of his fellow, he began as a journalist, although until he was 30 he was a plodding Tourainian schoolmaster, and almost to the last his work was mostly in the Paris press and the reviews.

As a dramatist he never achieved popular success, although his work in this line always received a respectful hearing. Except to readers of French, he was not known in America save by the translation of his masterly study of Jean Jacques, done by Madame Bigot of Chicago.

It is on his volumes of essays and criticisms that his fame will rest, papers in which modern French letters reach their finest flower.

MEETING OPPORTUNITY.

Hardly two weeks have passed since the Austro-Serbian difficulty became acute, or, to be more accurate, became known in this country to be dangerous. In this time the great powers of Europe have gone to war and the whole fabric of world credit has been shaken to its foundation. Before this blast, even solid America bent for an instant, peripherally, but our financial and our economic conditions were exceptional; our credits not expired, our gold supply large, our means of meeting emergency in readiness. The government and the banks acted with good sense and promptness, while the press and public kept sane.

The result has been a prompt recovery from the first fierce and inescapable impact of the European explosion and a return to conditions which are safe, if not normal.

What is appearing now is an almost cheerful confidence and a determination to meet the extraordinary situation with energy and forethought.

The resourcefulness of Americans requires no back thumping to wake it to the obvious opportunity of this time, and already congress, government departments, associations of business men, and the press are busy upon measures to make the best of the situation. There is no doubt that American commercial genius is moving forward to new triumphs. It is not necessary to resort to a fervent commercial jingoism to stimulate what is our natural power. The senate, for example, is acting wisely to consider all the phases of international law involved in the problem of American registry, and we have need of going carefully in the adoption of any special measures to meet the extraordinary situation into which we and all our fellow nations are plunged. We need information as to conditions in the countries in which we believe our new opportunities lie. We need to exercise common sense and restraint so as not to misdirect our energies or overdevelop our enterprises.

American finance and business enterprises will display all their to their own and the nation's great benefit.

THE ROAD TO FARMING.

One way of cutting the cost of living; it was suggested at the annual convention of the Master Butchers' Association of America, is for the federal government to take a hand in the promotion of farming. Thousands upon thousands of men in our large cities, it was asserted, are eager to become farmers, but they have not the wherewithal to buy land and implements. The banks will not lend them any money because they can furnish no security.

Such able, work-willing men, both immigrants and natives, it was argued, should be loaned money by the government to buy land and equipment. The government should even extend credit for food and clothing to them until such time as their farms begin to pay. Then with the proceeds from their work these farmers are to pay up the money loaned to them.

There may perhaps come a time in the distant or even near future when conditions in American cities may compel the government to adopt just such a course. At present, however, this suggestion smacks too much of paternalism. It is not at all certain that the men who might find such good fortune thrust upon them would know how to use it.

There is need in this country of agencies for the promotion of farming among aliens now crowding our cities. But these agencies to begin with must

be private. The settlement of immigrants on farms should be begun by colonization societies supported by the immigrants themselves. The well to do Americanized aliens of the United States should start the work of directing their newly arrived fellow countrymen to the land, not merely with advice but with financial assistance. When they have made a success of it will be time enough to appeal to the government to encourage and further the work.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN OPENINGS.

What effect is the war having upon the trade and finance of South America?

What opportunities is the war opening in South America to American enterprise?

What has England been selling to Brazil, to Argentina, to Chile, to all the growing peoples of the southern continent?

What has Germany been selling them? What has France been selling them? What are these articles instead of England, Germany, France?

Also why are we not selling these articles instead of England, Germany, France?

These are questions of pressing importance in American business today. They spell opportunity in terms of gold. They should be answered, answered soon and from the ground.

For that service THE TRIBUNE is sending to South America its special correspondent, Mr. Henry Hyde, whose insight, practical knowledge, and power of effective statement already have drawn to him "We Will" articles a nation-wide interest. Mr. Hyde is going to South America to report for Chicago and the middle west especially what actual present conditions are there and how the business men and financiers of this city can region can take advantage of them. He will report from personal inquiry on the practical factors involved. He will tell what goods are wanted and what are not wanted and why. He will say why English hats or German shoes or French wares are preferred to American. He will report on the local tastes, prejudices and needs, on the proper modes of packing and transport, on seasonal demands, on questions of exchange and the opportunities for the establishment of American banking agencies. In short, he will be the special agent at large of Chicago and the middle west. THE TRIBUNE believes he will perform a most opportune and valuable service to the business community.

THE SURVIVING INTEREST.

The world's important affairs are flying at loose ends. We might have been standing on tiptoe soon to follow the efforts of Lipton's cup challenger. Now we barely observe the note that the cup races—or is it, may be—called off. Occasionally we recall Villa, seeing that Mexico City has been debating whether to yield to entry or fight. Wait, by the way, has become of the Mexican army and attachments being fed by Uncle Sam down in Texas? What has become of Stefanoff?

What of the international tennis matches and of the trust bills? What of our distinguished biscuit maker, Mr. Sullivan, and his distinguished rival for honor, Mr. Stringer? What's become of the anti-rece campaign?

Only one interest survives the crash of the world. It still is announced as of coordinate importance with "German Batter Liege Ports?" that "O'Day Will Pitch Stack." The sporting extra sustains the shock. At 6 o'clock the news is one-tenth war and nine-tenths baseball.

Carlyle on War.

(From "Bartor Resarts.")

Horrible enough! a whole Marsfield—strewed with apish splinters, cannon shot, ruined stumps, and dead men and horses; stragglers still remaining, not so much as buried. And those red mold heaps, ay, there lie the shells of men, out of which all the life and virtue has been blown; and now they are swept together and crammed down out of sight, like blown egg shells! Did nature, when she bade the Donau bring down his mud-cargoes from the Corinthian and Carpathian heights, and spread them out here into the softest, richest level, intend this? O Marsfield, for a corn-bearing nursery, wherein her children might be nursed; or for a cock pit, wherein they might the more commodiously be throttled and tattered? Were they three broad highways, meeting here from the ends of Europe, made for ammunition wagons, then? Were they Wagons and Stillfields but so many ready built caskets, wherein the house of Hapsburg might batter with artillery, and with artillery be bettered?

König Ottokar, amid yonder hillocks, dies under Rodolf's truncheon; here Kaiser Franz falls sawn under Napoleon's; within which five centuries, to smit others, how has thy breast, fair plain, been defaced and defiled? The greenwash is torn up and trampled down: man's fond care of it, his fruit trees, hedge rows, and pleasant dwellings blown away with gun powder; and the kind seed lies there, a desolate, hideous place of sculk. Nevertheless, nature is at work; neither shall these powder devils, with their utmost devilry gainas her; but all that gore and carnage will be shrouded in, absorbed into miasmas; and next year the Marsfield is on the scene again, and the German army is on the scene again.

The victory at Altkirch undoubtedly will increase the demand of the French people for the invasion of Alsace and Lorraine. As pointed out before, if the French army yields to this demand it will imperil itself. The presence of Gen. Joffre with the troops which took Altkirch indicates that the chief of staff of the French army is on the scene and knows just what he is doing.

To date the war in Europe reminds one largely of the first quarter of a great football game, between evenly matched teams, where each side is attempting to locate the weak spot in its opponent's line. Once that spot is located it will tilt it would give them a chance to flank the French army on the right, an opportunity which must be seized in case Germany attempts a real invasion of France.

The French victory, while inspiring to the people of France, may prove a boomerang.

Altkirch is not a point of great strategic importance. Rather it is one of weakness, for the French have Switzerland on one flank, the Rhine on the other, and the German army ahead.

This is anything but a happy situation for the French, unless they manage to plow right through the German defenders, something which no one believes them capable of doing without desperate fighting, involving siege tactics.

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HYDE PARK BANK DEPOSITORS ASK WHERE IS \$6,500

Three Hundred at Meeting
Discover That C. L. Norton
Took Money After Aug. 1.

PROFESSORS "EXPLAIN"

What became of approximately \$6,500 deposited in the Hyde Park bank between Saturday morning, Aug. 1, and last Monday noon, when the bank collapsed?

This was the question asked by about 300 depositors who gathered in the Holiday hotel at 1229 East Fifty-third street yesterday to discuss means of salvaging their savings and checking accounts.

Addressess were made by professors of the University of Chicago, bond brokers, and other heavy depositors.

There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some of the speakers to let C. L. Norton, proprietor of the bank, off the hook, due to as easy a possible explanation.

A rumble of surprise was heard in all parts of the room, however, when Dean Alphonso W. Small of the post-graduate school of the university stated that only \$542,37, in currency and checks, was found in the bank when it closed.

Depositors Check Up.

"Why, I put \$225 in the bank an hour before it collapsed," said J. S. Clinton, a baker of 3705 Cottage Grove avenue.

Other depositors told of having made deposits Saturday and Monday morning. When all of these were checked up it was found that in the neighborhood of \$7,000 was placed in the bank on the two days.

Dean Small advised that Norton be dealt with considerably by the depositors, but various speakers in the district agreed that the depositors' committee should look carefully into the transactions of last Monday in an effort to get substantiation of charges of fraud or criminal negligence.

"He had no business to accept our money when he knew the bank was insolvent," they said.

Prof. Moulton Explains.

Prof. Forrest Ray Moulton of the astronomy department of the university, who presided at the meeting, explained that most of the \$7,000 went to pay a loan of Norton's which was due the Union Trust company on Aug. 1 and to pay clearing house bills.

Prof. Moulton was heard to say that he deposited \$500 two days before the bank closed. D. Gleason of 5480 Lake Park avenue said he deposited \$200 on Monday morning. A Mr. Sims also said he had posted \$150 the same day. J. E. Stever, speaker, told of the closing of business on the previous Saturday.

Prof. Moulton, together with Dean Small, Mrs. Selma Shorman, F. R. Fenlon, bond salesman for the baking firm of Devitt Tremble company, and H. L. Hutchinson, local manager of the firm of Hoehler, Cummings & Prudden, were appointed a committee of depositors with the complainant.

Enrolls in School.

Baker came to America only a few months ago. Some one sent him to Haesel. He had previously obtained a chauffeur's and an engineer's license in Germany, but that wasn't any good in America.

Baker enrolled in the school. On the contract, which was printed in German, Haesel avoided a written promise to get the student a position after he had finished the course. Verbally, however, Baker said, Haesel promised to get Baker a position.

Baker paid \$25 for the course and the promise of a job. He wanted the job most. The "course of instruction" consisted of about 40 questions.

Said He Could Pass.

"Haesel told me where I could find the answers," Baker said. "He said when I had found all the answers I could pass the city examination. I wanted a job. Every time I went to ask about the job he said that he didn't have anything for a white man; all his jobs were for colored men."

Baker lives at 449 Menominee street. His complaint is similar to several that have been made recently to the Englewood police.

WOMAN LOSES HER MIND WORRYING FOR SOLDIER KIN.

Miss Sophie Boland Believed to Have Gone Insane Thinking About Brother in Austria.

For the last week Miss Sophie Boland, who lives with her aunt, Mrs. Mary Wolden, at 2327 West Eighteenth place, has been worrying because her brother, John Boland, her only near relative, is fighting with the Austrian army.

She was unable to sleep at nights and scanned the papers eagerly for news from Austria. She converted her savings, \$1,000, into a trust fund, determining to intend it forward to him, but was afraid it would not reach him.

Carrying the \$1,000 kronen in her pocket, she went to church yesterday at West Eighteenth and South Leavitt streets to pray for his safety. When the service was over she refused to go home and sat on the steps muttering to herself.

Divided in three big lots

Bathing Beauty No. 7—Winona Beach.



MISS MURIEL DOUGLAS
PHOTO BY T. G. TURNER
PHOTO BY TURNER

PUPIL ACCUSES "SCHOOL" HEAD

Albert Haesel charged by Would-Be Chauffeur with Operating 'Con' Game.

HAS HIM ARRESTED.

Albert Haesel sits in a soft, high-backed chair in a handsome suite of offices at 668 Yale avenue two or three hours a day, signs contracts, and collects money.

Incidentally Mr. Haesel conducts an engineering school. The contracts and collections are in connection with his school and a sort of verbal employment agency which is operated with the school.

The Haesel school of engineering landed Haesel at the Englewood police station yesterday. He was arrested on a charge of operating a confidence game.

Gega Baker, a young German immigrant, was the complainant.

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These sharp reductions appeal to men of thrift and economy

Make it your business to come at once. Suits such as Hart Schaffner & Marx best know how to make are now selling fast at very much reduced prices. The best styles; choice 2-piece outing suits, 3-piece sack suits; blue serges and mixtures, sizes for everybody.

Divided in three big lots

Hart Schaffner & Marx \$45, \$40, \$35, \$35 suits reduced now to.....	\$25
Hart Schaffner & Marx \$32, \$30, \$28, \$28 suits reduced now to.....	\$17.50
Hart Schaffner & Marx \$30, \$28, \$25, \$22, \$20 young men's suits now at.....	\$15

Hart Schaffner & Marx trousers now selling at great reductions

You've never seen such a stock; no end of variety in weave and pattern and color; every size up to 54 waist. Great reductions are made for a quick clean-up.

Hart Schaffner & Marx \$5, \$6, \$6.50 trousers selling now at.....	\$3.50
Hart Schaffner & Marx \$7, \$8, \$9 trousers selling at.....	\$5

Maurice L. Rothschild

The world's best specialty clothing institution
Southwest corner Jackson and State
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul
The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes

EVERY MAN IN GERMANY

and most of EUROPE believes that MONARCHY is the divine method of controlling men; in AMERICA a DEMOCRACY is the divine method of governing men. Millions of people hold those FAITHS and would be willing to sacrifice their lives to defend them. They have never reasoned them out; they have merely taken them on FAITH.

HENCE

There is absolute satisfaction in dealing with a firm like EDWARD KIRCHBERG, who for 67 years has been one of the LEADING JEWELERS OF CHICAGO—a satisfaction of more than sentimental value in the buying of precious stones, where much must be taken on FAITH.

KIRCHBERG
DIAMONDS
Founded 1887
104 No. State Street
104 North of Washington St.—Opposite Field's

5,000 VOLUNTEER FOR IRISH FIGHT

Erin's Sons in Chicago Are Ready to Bear Arms if Redmond Calls.

TWO BIG PICNICS HELD.

Two big Irish picnics were held in Chicago yesterday—one at Gaelic park, Forty-seventh street and California avenue, where 5,000 men volunteered to bear arms should they be needed by John Redmond, the other at Gardner's park in Kenwood.

At Gaelic park, Father J. K. Fielding was handed the names and addresses of those who were willing to fight for Irish independence.

Rousing speeches were made by Father Fielding, Judges John E. Owens and John P. McCarty, and Daniel J. Carroll. Each advocated peace but called upon the Irish of the United States to stand by their brothers in Erin.

The afternoon was devoted to a revival of ancient Irish games of the Tell-tale period and most of the men who offered their services, should civil war become an actuality in Ireland, are athletes and were referred to by the Rev. Mr. Fielding as the cream of Irish-American citizenship.

Club First in Track Events.

The Chicago Irish Amateur Athletic club won the track events with unattractive entries capturing the next highest number of points and the Knights of Columbanus taking third place.

Flora Pipkin, 6 years old, of 3540 South Dearborn street, danced old fashioned jigs, reels, and hornpipes. Other young and old girls from 10 to 16 years of age did a division following the track and field events.

Threatening weather, the Rev. Mr. Fielding said, kept 5,000 more Chicago Irish from attending.

The industrial demonstration exhibition and athletic meet of the Irish Counties' Social union was held at Gardner's park, One Hundred and Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue, during the time it was not raining.

All Wear Green.

About 5,000 blackthorn sticks and as many green pennants were seen upon the grounds. Those who had neither stick nor pennant wore green hair ribbons or sashes.

John J. Coburn was the principal speaker. In place of Roger C. Sullivan, who, on account of the death of his granddaughter and the serious illness of his daughter, could not attend.

"It is a false view," said Coburn, "that the cause of dissension in Ireland is a religious one. Irish intelligence has never stooped to bigotry or intolerance.

Wolf Tone, Grattan, Parnell, Robert Emmet—all these were Protestants and patriots of the highest degree."

Other speakers were Frank G. Rainey, T. B. O'Brien, and Barrett Keenan of New York.

There was an athletic program, consisting of bicycle races, wrestling matches, an Irish dancing contest, and other games. Miss Agnes Daley, champion Irish dancer of this country, was awarded the first prize in the dancing contest.

OBITUARY.

W. H. MITCHELL died yesterday at his residence, 6641 Princeton avenue, at the age of 76 years. He was a veteran of the civil war, belonging to the Eighty-fifth regiment of Illinois volunteers. He was a resident of Englewood for twenty-five years. He is survived by a widow and six daughters—Mrs. Cora A. Laycock, Mrs. Minnie F. Harris, Mrs. Edna Mitchell, and Mrs. Ellen M. Alsworth of Mason City. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. at the First Baptist church of Englewood. Burial at Mason City, Ill.

FOR DIFTHERIA AFTER MEALS use Horseradish Acid Phosphate. Recommended for the quick relief of nausea, sick headache, and acid stomach.—Advertisement.

The European war furnished the main topic of discussion. On all sides, however, the feeling was expressed that Switzerland must remain neutral.

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After assuring Mrs. Ketch that she knew the way, she started off.

At 10 o'clock Saturday night the Cicero police took her to the county hospital. After she had wandered to Fifty-seventh avenue and Twenty-second street she was struck by an automobile driven by Henry Heine, 2246 South Cicero avenue.

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Mildred McCormick Gives Yachting Party

ROM Bar Harbor comes the news of an interesting yachting party which was given last week by Miss Mildred McCormick, daughter of Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, aboard the yacht Endymion. Miss McCormick took advantage of the August moon, which was clear at sea. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sack, Dr. and Mrs. James T. Mitchell, Miss Alida Livingston, and the Misses Julia and Alice Wallace.

Mr. R. Hall McCormick was among those giving dinners preceding the bottom of the sea ball that was given Friday night at Bar Harbor on the lawn of Mrs. Warren M. Leeds' estate. A stage effect transformed the lawn into an ocean and the guests appeared in costumes, representing every known dweller of the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen Jr., who are visiting Mr. Bowen's mother at Bar Harbor, have been most interested in the state tennis matches held there last week. Mr. Bowen won several championship points in the men's singles for state championships.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Salisbury and their son, Kimball Salisbury, are in New York following a house party they gave at their summer home at Pittsfield, Mass., last week. John B. Kitchen, who was among their guests, came to New York with them and went to Southampton, L. I., for the week-end. Mrs. Salisbury's aunt, Mrs. W. W. Kimball, is in Europe, and was understood to be touring Germany for Naumburg when last heard from.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Underwood, daughter of C. V. Underwood of 1429 North State street, to Edward Philip Farmer will take place late in October. Miss Underwood and her father will spend the month of August in the east.

Mr. Marshall M. Kirkman of Evanson has gone to Seattle, Wash., for a six weeks' visit with his daughter.

Sept. 1 is the day set for the marriage of Miss Lelia Helen Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Jackson of 610 Prairie Avenue, to Lester Earle Noble. The ceremony will take place at the family residence.

Mr. Edward F. Carry and his daughter, Ermine, who went east intending to sail last week for Europe, have returned to their home in Lake Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Fuller of 3636 Prairie avenue left yesterday for the east and will tour the Berkshires by motor. They had planned to sail this week for Europe.

Miss Matilda B. Case has gone to Connecticut to be with her son, David Case, and his family at their country home, Brookmont, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cox announce the marriage of their daughter, Genevieve Sherwood, to Walter E. Devlin, on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin will be at home after Sept. 1 at 1104 Kenmore avenue.

Mr. H. F. Shantz of 9758 Vanderpool avenue announces the engagement of his daughter, Mary Pauline, to Ralph S. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glass of Highland Park have as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. W. Moore of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have recently moved into their new home at Highland Park.

Miss Helen E. Starrett will give an informal reception tomorrow evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Adams and the young women who are in attendance upon their summer class for music teachers which is being held at the Starrett school. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were long time residents of Chicago and closely identified with its musical interests, but are now in the East. They reside at Montreal, N. C. Among those who are guests at the Starrett home are Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Miss Minnie Uhl, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Clara Wheeler, Lyons, Iowa; Miss Lella Monell, Muskogee, Okla., and Miss Edith Burrell, Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Stokes of 63 Sheridan road, with their daughter, Mrs. Albert Street, have returned from an extended trip through the east. On their way to New York they visited Clinton, Rockport, and Auburn, and on their return trip spent several days with relatives in Rochester. In New York City they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt.

Announcement is made of the marriage tomorrow of Miss Caroline Holmes Focer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Focer of Cape May, N. J. to Dr. Edward Kent Armstrong of Chicago. At home after Oct. 1 at 5946 South Park avenue.

* * *

Knights of Father Mathew Adjourn

Miss Sallie Hickson of Kansas City Mo., was chosen supreme president of the ladies' auxiliary to the Knights of Father Mathew, and Bloomington, Ill., was chosen for the meeting place of the 1915 convention at the closing session of the biennial meeting, which did not adjourn until after 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Hotel Sherman.

The prolonged session was due to the fact that made regarding changes in the by-laws, the constitution, the order, and to a contest among many candidates for the supreme offices to be filled.

Miss Katherine Kelly of Kansas City Mo., who has held the office of supreme president for fourteen consecutive years, was defeated for relection by Miss Hickson by a large vote.

The other officers chosen were:

Supreme vice president—Miss Teresa Thompson, Kansas City Mo.

Supreme secretary—Mrs. Catherine Nugent, Kansas City, Kas.

Supreme treasurer—Mrs. Ida O'Connor, Kansas City Mo.

Trustees—Mrs. Dell B. Brooks, Chicago; Miss Catherine Murray, St. Louis; Miss Nellie McDaniel, Atlanta; Mrs. Anna Frankin, Joliet, Ill.

* * *

G. A. R. Delegates Named.

Members of a delegation from Old Glory post, G. A. R., to the national encampment to be held in Detroit were selected yesterday at the bi-monthly meeting of the organization.

Resolutions were passed on the death of John W. Stevens, shot last Thursday in a holdup at an elevated railroad station. His body was entered in the "Roster of Our Noble Dead" as the eighteenth deceased member of the post.

Eighty members were present at the business meeting, presided over by Thomas Collins, commander of the post, and Joseph R. LeTour, adjutant general.

Patriotic songs were sung.

* * *

Suffrage Leaders to Meet.

Mrs. Adah Dearing Engeman, congressional candidate in the Second congressional district in Illinois, called a meeting of the leaders of suffrage and civic organizations in the district to be held at the headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in the Tower building this morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting has been called for the purpose of electing a secretary and for forming a permanent organization in the Second dis-



MISS MARGUERITE
LECHLEITER.

PHOTO MATZEN.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Lechleiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lechleiter, who has spent several years studying at the Art Institute of Chicago, and is an active part in the social life of the city. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Gates Jr., of the art students. Mr. Gates is a member of the Illinois Riddle, Ore., son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Gates of Athletic club. The couple will make their home in 318 Huntington street, New London, Conn. Miss Lechleiter is Oregon.

A Cheerful Farce Re-opens the Cort.

By Percy Hammond.

Mr. Edward Peple, judging from his contributions to the theater, cannot with accuracy be included among the wits. But since he has never, so far as I know, composed an unsuccessful play, his deficiency in the matter becomes a subject for congratulation rather than censure.

Thus in "A Pair of Sixes" at the Cort, the sprightly speeches with which a farce is sometimes favored are infrequent. Comic situations suggesting comic remarks are many, but the comedy is dull. One of the characters springs the senile wheeze about the ageless man with the hives. Frank McIntyre and Mr. Sam Hardy, representing two incompatible partners, are copiously vituperative, but even in the large opportunities offered by epithet they find no keenness nor ingenuity. Mr. Hardy to Mr. McIntyre is a "baboon;" Mr. McIntyre to Mr. Hardy is a "jelly fish," etc. These citations, perhaps, show the height to which Mr. Peple's facility of verbal playfulness reaches in "A Pair of Sixes."

Having registered this slight and no doubt altogether captions complaint, one may proceed to encumber. First, there is fun in the circumstance of the hostile pilimakers playing poker to see which one shall act as the other's butler for a year. It is especially amusing since the loser is Mr. McIntyre, who is ever skillful in projecting the humor of his expansive area. Then there is Mr. Hardy, an energetic performer of ingratiating personality, the vigor of whose method is amply compensated by his lack of wit. He is most lordly in what he refers to nattily as his "Tux"—the scene in New York City—and Mr. McIntyre is quite pathetic as he wallaces about in reluctant and stormy obedience.

Mr. McIntyre is miserable in the duties and side whiskers of Mr. Hardy's butler until the intervention of Miss Otto Waldrop as the lady he loves. Mr. Hardy has been ruthless in his demands upon his victim, and the final cruelty is his invitation to Miss Waldrop to dine with Mr. McIntyre serving. He is most lordly in what he refers to nattily as his "Tux"—the scene in New York City—and Mr. McIntyre is quite pathetic as he wallaces about in reluctant and stormy obedience.

Miss Waldrop has been the topic of ecology in this quarter many times as the last odious of the ingrates. One is informed that she has affections, but, if that be so, they are earnest ones. She is a piquant little person with a persuasive assertiveness, attractively feminine, and admirably suited to softly dominant young woman roles. She sits on Mr. McIntyre's lap like a butterfly on

a trunk and tells him her scheme of escape from his servitude.

She counsels him to change his angry attitude toward his employer and to adopt one of pleased submissiveness.

Mr. Richard Ling appears competent as a wavy lawyer, addicted to pranks, and Miss May Voices is the inspiration for many laudable and contemporary role of unscrupulously amorous oldsters in which she is preeminent. A strangler, with chewing gum, is acted efficiently by Miss Ellie Scott, who is also called upon to make a wanton, pointless, but not uninteresting exhibition of her sturdy kneecaps.

Waldrop calls it, and she, as the curtain falls, is subjected to the obscene caresses by Mr. McIntyre, who has changed to evening clothes.

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Photoplay Stories and News

By Kitty Kelly

"WILLIE."

Sells.

Willie Clark Wheeler Oakman
Mrs. Clark Mrs. Wheeler Oakman
Jane Fetherly Gertrude Rydell
Mr. Fetherly George Hernandez
Jim Becker Frank Clark

WHEELER OAKMAN is the particular star who makes the misty fit in this jolly semi-slapstick comedy, burlesquing cowboyism and dudism to an extreme finish.

Mr. Oakman, as Willie, is a typical "Willie," an exquisite in the fullest sense of the word, devoted to himself and his stock drawings with a rare sense of purpose. In love with Jane, he has a humorous fear of making the state of his affections known to her father, a fear that was properly warranted when on Jane's persuasion he finally takes the step and leaves in no modified terms what father thinks of him.

The dejection resulting from this effective imaging of himself as seen by others he took prompt advantage of the visit of his father's ranchman friend to return with him to the far west, where the fun of the film climaxes up to a high mark.

Willie took along what he considered the necessities of existence, packed in numerous bags and suitcases. At the station he found no taxi at hand, however. He was boosted by strong and willing hands on top of a wild eyed pony, and all of his baggage smothered around him, so that he had to make a pectoral grip on the horse, which was of a lively nature and accustomed to active traveling. The horse proceeded to travel, and all the way along was sprinkled with abandoned bags, while other riders gathered up and brought safe to Willie, who had arrived rather sensationally in the ranch corral.

The cowboys were greatly amused by Willie, who regarded them with a frigid distance and aimed to pursue his course quite independently of their society. They willed otherwise, however. From the outside of the window they observed him go to bed preparations, his mannerisms mimicking those of the men, then they included a little inviolable exercise system for him which he found much more exhausting than plain gymnasium. Also they fixed his bunk, so that when he ached achingly in the fell through to his neighbor and aroused that individual's righteous wrath.

Outdoors there was much excitement incident to teaching Willie to ride and introducing him to the cattle, in which the handling accorded him was just plain painful for a tenderfoot. The cowboys had a lot of fun out of Willie and little liked them that he was about to inferred. The story is a jolly pictorial joke, whimsically presented by the skillful Mr. Oakman.



WHEELER OAKMAN—SELLS.

This is Wheeler Oakman in his native eastern haunts and in the ranchman's regime which he adopted as suited to his new mode of living.

contents of his bags and boxes in a highly unsatisfactory but effective mixing for Willie's purposes. That done, he attached himself to several ranch revolvers and went out and rounded in the cowboys, who, tamed and trembling, marched at his pistol point, dodged when he looked at them, fell over themselves when he spoke.

Quite some sort of the worm was put across by Willie. Then he went home, picked up the girl in a carelessness, do as I please sort of manner, and lived happy ever after, so it is supposed to be inferred.

The story is a jolly pictorial joke, whimsically presented by the skillful Mr. Oakman.

Censored Films.

The following lists of rejections were ordered Saturday in films inspected by the municipal board of censors:

REJECTIONS.

"The Bicycle Bug's Dream" (Imp-Universal). Permit refused because this picture is a sex picture.

"His New Wife" (Ind-Universal). Permit refused because this picture deals with the subject of infidelity.

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Mildred McCormick Gives Yachting Party

ROM Bar Harbor comes the news of an interesting yachting party which was given last week by Miss Mildred McCormick, daughter of Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, about the yacht Endymion. Miss McCormick took advantage of the August moon, and supper was served at sea. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hack, Dr. and Mrs. James F. Mitchell, Miss Alida Livingston, and the Misses Julia and Alice Ingalls.

Mr. R. Hall McCormick was among those giving dinners preceding the bottom of the sea ball that was given Friday night at Bar Harbor on the lawn of Mrs. Warren M. Leeds' estate. A stage effect transformed the lawn into an ocean, and the guests appeared in costumes, representing every known dweller of the sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen Jr., who are visiting Mr. Bowen's mother at Bar Harbor, have been most interested in the state tennis matches held there last week. Mr. Bowen won several championship points in the men's singles for state champion.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Salisbury and their son, Kimball Salisbury, are in New York following a house party they gave at their summer home at Martha's Vineyard, last week. John B. Kitchen, who was among their guests, came to New York with them, and went to Southampton, L. I., for the week-end. Mrs. Salisbury's sister, Mrs. W. Kimball, is in Europe, and was understood to be touring Germany for Naumburg when last heard from.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Ingerrieden, daughter of C. V. Ingerrieden of 1439 North State street, to Edward Philip Farley will take place late in October. Miss Ingerrieden and her mother will spend the month of August in the south.

Mr. Matilda M. Kirkman of Evansville has gone to Seattle, Wash., for a six weeks' visit with her daughter.

Sept. 1 is the day set for the marriage of Miss Lella Helen Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Jackson of 615 Prairie avenue, to Lester Earle Nibley. The ceremony will take place at the family residence.

Mr. Edward F. Carry and his daughter, Brunnie, who went east intending to sail last week for Europe, have returned to their home in Lake Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Fuller of 2636 Prairie avenue left yesterday for the east and will tour the Berkshires by motor. They had planned to sail this week for Europe.

Miss Matilda B. Carre has gone to Connecticut to be with her son, David Carre, and his family at their country home, Brookmont, for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Cox announce the marriage of their daughter, Genevieve Sherwood, to Walter Devlin, on Saturday, Sept. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin will be at home after Sept. 1 at 5104 Kenmore avenue.

Mr. H. F. Shaefer of 7978 Vanderpool avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Pauline, to Ralph S. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. John Glass of Highland Park have as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Moore of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Glass have recently moved into their new home at Highland Park.

Mrs. Helen E. Starnett will give an informal reception tomorrow evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Adams and the young women who are in attendance upon the young couple, whose wedding march is being held at the State art school. Mr. and Mrs. Adams were long time residents of Chicago and closely identified with its musical interests, but are now living in the Blue Ridge mountains at Montreal, N. C. Among those who are guests at the Starnett home are Miss Elizabeth Nourse, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Miss Minnie Uhl, Evansville, Ind.; Miss Clara Wheeler, Lyons, Iowa; Miss Lella Monell, Muskogee, Okla., and Miss Edith Burrell, Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Stokes of 62 Sheridan road, with their daughter, Miss Albert Street, have returned from an extended trip through the east. On their way to New York they visited at Cleveland, Rockport, and Auburn, and on their return trip spent several days with relatives in Rochester. In New York City they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merritt.

Announcement is made of the marriage tomorrow of Miss Caroline Holmes Foor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Foor of Englewood, N. J., to Dr. Edward Kent Armstrong of Chicago. At home after Oct. 1 at 6946 South Park avenue.

* * *

Knights of Father Mathew Adjourn

Miss Salle Hickson of Kansas City, Mo., was chosen supreme president of the ladies' auxiliary to the Knights of Father Mathew, and Bloomington, Ill., was chosen for the meeting place of the 1915 convention, at the closing session of the biennial meeting, which did not adjourn until after 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the Hotel Sherman.

The Knights of Father Mathew are due to the eight days regarding changes in the by-laws and constitution of the order and to a contest among many candidates for the supreme office to be filled.

Miss Katherine Kelly of Kansas City, Mo., who has held the office of supreme president for fourteen consecutive years, was defeated for reelection by Miss Hickson by a large vote.

The other officers chosen were:

Supreme vice president—Miss Teresa Thornton, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Supreme secretary—Mrs. Catherine Nugent, Kansas City, Kas.

Supreme treasurer—Mrs. Ida O'Connor, Kansas City, Kas.

Treasurer—Mrs. K. Brooks, Chicago; Mrs. Anna Murray, St. Louis; Miss Neila Nolan, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Supreme sentinel—Mrs. Altha Brankin, Joliet, Ill.

* * *

G. A. R. Delegates Named.

Members of a delegation from Old Glory post, G. A. R., to the national encampment to be held in the "Home of Our Noble Dead" as the eightieth deceased member of the post.

Eighty members were present at the business meeting, presided over by Thomas Collins, commander of the post, and Joseph R. La Tour, adjutant general.

Patriotic songs were sung.

* * *

Suffrage Leaders to Meet.

Mrs. Ada Davison Engelage, congressional chairman of the Second congressional district in Illinois, has called a meeting of the leaders of suffrage and civic organizations in the district to be held at the headquarters of the Illinois equal Suffrage association in the Tower building this morning at 11 o'clock. The meeting has been called for the purpose of electing a secretary and for forming a permanent organization in the Second dis-



MISS MARGUERITE
LECHLEITER

The engagement is announced of Miss Marguerite Lechleiter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lechleiter of 4317 Michigan avenue, to Clarence J. Gates Jr. of the art students. Mr. Gates is a member of the Illinois Athletic club. The couple will make their home in 318 Huntington street, New London, Conn. Miss Lechleiter is

a trunk and tells him her scheme of escape from his servitude.

She counsels him to change his angry attitude toward his employer and to adopt one of pleased submission to the terms of the contract—so that Mr. Hardy will think that there is a liaison between him and the lady who appears as Mr. Hardy's wife. The plan works: Mr. Hardy rages jealously and Mr. McIntyre is amusingly mischievous as he performs his functions with comic solicitude. So the agreement is broken, the pair return amicably to their pillow, as Miss Waldrop calls it, and she, as the curtain falls, is subjected to an obese caress by Mr. McIntyre, who has changed to evening clothes.

Mr. Richard Ling appears competently as a smooth lawyer adduced to prove, and Miss May Vokes is the inspiration for much laughter in her customary role of an unsuccessfully amorous slavey, a role in which she is preeminent. A stenographer, with chewing gum, is acted efficiently by Miss Elsie Scott, who is also called upon to make a wanton, pointless, but not uninteresting exhibition of her sturdy kneecaps.

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Marshall Field & Company

Why We Advise Buying Furs in This August Sale

TO begin with it should be remembered that a fine pelt is not manufactured. It grows. It is rare. It is hard to find. It is impossible to duplicate. The modern elaborate system of sorting, grading, selecting and regrading fine furs is a complicated story, too long to describe here. But it condenses to this: The very finest skins that have been produced in the past year are presented first in this August sale. Women who select their winter furs during these summer days are getting some of the most valuable pelts in the world. More. They are getting first choice of the finest skins, and because of the special August prices they are paying a great deal less than similar furs of lesser quality will cost in the height of winter, when the demand is heavy.

As to style, we believe our assortment to be unparalleled for variety. We have sought for garments of undoubted character in order that the woman of good taste may find here furs which express as accurately as may be her own individuality.

Bisam seal coat, 40 inches long, made with set-in sleeve; flaring at bottom; \$110.00.

New location, 6th Floor, Wabash Ave.

Special August prices apply to the repairing and remodeling of furs. All furs purchased in August will be held in our great cold storage vaults if desired, without charge, until called for.

Bisam seal coat, trimmed with leopard, made with fullness at back with irregular line at bottom; \$130.00.



Bisam seal coat, 38 inches long, with skunk collar; buttoning straight down front, with wide skunk edging; made in full flaring lines, \$150.00.

Bisam seal coat, 45 inches long, trimmed with skunk, made on slightly fitted lines and flaring at bottom; \$165.00.

Mole coat, collar and cuffs trimmed with skunk, made on slightly fitted lines and flaring at bottom; \$165.00.

Novelty Bisam seal coat; chin-chilla squirrel collar, made with novelty collar, fullness at back, flaring, with irregular lines at bottom; \$145.00.

Bisam seal coat with a suggestion of a yoke; new novelty collar, gold velvet vest and silk braid trimmings; \$195.00.

Leopard coat, trimmed with Bisam seal, novelty collar, draped gracefully from shoulder, pointed effect on side; \$165.00.

New Suits That Young Women Will Wear This Fall

With Autumn not many weeks away we have winnowed the multitude of new designs with our usual care and have selected those which, in our opinion, show the best taste and most distinctive character for young women. Misses' sizes—14, 16 and 18. The two suits illustrated are quite typical of the many.

Misses' Wool Poplin Suits, three-quarter length coat with girdle effect at waist line, high standing collar of velvet, lined throughout. Skirt made with a deep yoke effect; in the season's latest shades, as illustrated—27.50.

Misses' Fall Suits of wool ottoman cloth, thirty-eight in. coat, with plaited bottom finished with a girdle of self material and at basque length. In navy and black with vestee of contrasting colors; as illustrated; \$40.00.

Sixth Floor, North Wabash Ave.

THE DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING SECTION

is now showing early Fall Imported Models and copies for Tailored Suits, also new materials for street suits and gowns. The Section is in readiness to execute orders during this month, on which our patrons are allowed the benefit of the new models, new materials and the special August prices.

ATTENTION is also directed to the few model Suits, Gowns and Wraps of this season which are marked at exceptionally low prices.

Silks and Velvets for Autumn

ADVANCE SHOWING OF THE AUTHENTIC STYLES FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

A display that demonstrates the far-reaching possibilities of this Section in controlling the worthiest new weaves from foremost manufacturers, and in developing patterns which add to the distinctiveness of our silks. The varieties of weaves and designs have never been approached for so early in the season. We are positive that those who look to this Section for the first information of approved patterns from the foremost sources will find their expectations more than realized.

Second Floor.

New Beauty and New Comfort in These New Fall Negligees

Improvement in many details will be evident to those who examine these new garments with the seeing eye. At \$5.75—An albatross kimono, piping, collar and cuffs of black and white stripe silk—in light and dark shades. At \$10.00—Brocade silk crepe de chine negligee, cape effect, finished with accordion plaited frilling. At \$13.75—Crepe de chine negligee, hand embroidered, neck and sleeves finished with lace edging, semi-fitted back.

Sixth floor.



Many Are Waking to the Fact That in the August Sale

Bedroom Furniture Is Priced Lower Than Any Other Time of the Half Year

Also, that fine Furniture and low-priced Furniture are synonymous terms in this—our Greatest August Sale;

That we will save our customers thousands of dollars; That real savings are possible only on Furniture of undoubted quality;

That all types of designs and finishes are here. Such makers as W. K. Cowan & Co., and Berkley & Gay are represented;

That convenience and ease of selection are facilitated by the grouping of all Bedroom Furniture on the Ninth Floor.

Illustrated are a few example values:



Colonial "Napoleon" Bed in three-quarter size, in figured crotch mahogany, very massive in design, \$59.00.

"Adam" Dresser, in solid mahogany of exquisite detail and beautiful proportions, \$195.00.

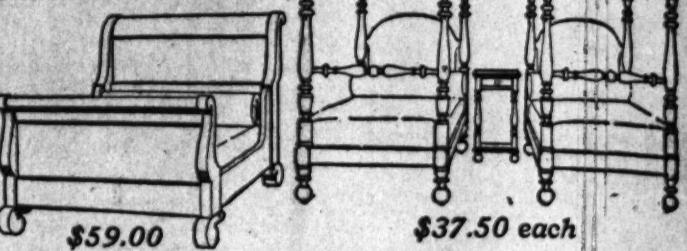
A very quaint design of Colonial four-post Beds in solid mahogany, at \$37.50 each.

Solid mahogany Dresser of simple

design and refined proportions, \$65.00. Complete Suite at prices proportionally low.

"Adam" Dresser in shaded ivory enamel, part of a Suite which would be ideal for a young girl's or guest room, \$75.00. Balance of Suite marked in proportion.

"Sheraton" Dresser with wide band satinwood inlay and inlaid sunburst



\$59.00
\$37.50 each

motif. In mahogany or shaded ivory enamel, \$36.00. Balance of Suite priced in proportion.

Colonial Dresser in solid mahogany in the popular pineapple motif design; a Dresser of very generous size, at \$75.00. Four-post Bed and balance of the Suite priced in proportion.

Ninth Floor.



Invest in European China Now

White and Gold Decorations Featured in August Sale
\$19.75 to \$100

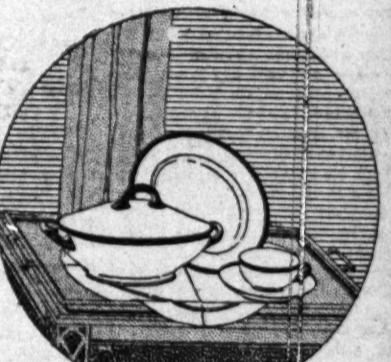
Imported China will be a rarity if the present conditions abroad continue. This is beautiful China—good to live with—to be the companion of your daily meals—and that is the only kind of China sold here. And right now—during the August Sale—it is priced much less than usual.

What could be more simply effective in table services than these white and gold decorations? Gold bands—broad and narrow—and combinations of both—Grecian Key—encrusted Laurel and filmy lace patterns—surely these are worth seeing no matter what or where you buy.

If You Will Need China Within the Half-Year Now Is the Time to Invest—While the Supply Is Plentiful.

At \$19.75—Enough China for a service of twelve—105 pieces—plain gold band—formerly priced several dollars more.

Second Floor.



BALKAN RUGS—Featured in Our August Sale

For those who appreciate a heavy high pile fabric for use in dining room, library or den, we offer the Balkan Rug. Woven of heavy, Oriental, wear-resisting wools, it affords a luxurious floor covering. It will prove of inestimable value to those who wish a fabric which will not mat down and which combines a great deal of the beauty and practicality of an Oriental at a price worthy the attention of all. Prices quoted are of a "special" purchase.

27x36.....\$1.75 4.6x7.6.....\$11.00 9.0x12.0.....\$35.00
27x54.....\$1.50 6.0x9.0.....20.00 9.0x15.0.....45.00
36x63.....5.00 8.3x10.6.....30.00 10.6x13.6.....50.00

Domestic Rug Section, Temporary Location, North Room, Wabash Ave., 3rd Floor.

ORIENTAL RUGS—Personally Selected in Constantinople

Prices are considerably lower on a certain lot of remarkably fine examples of Oriental weaving. Our personal representative has returned recently from an extensive tour of the Eastern markets. The Rugs chosen by him are now here—marked at prices from which the usual-importing middleman's profit has been saved. A few of the smaller sizes are quoted.

Daghestans, 3x2, \$5.50 and \$6.00. Kermanshahs, 3x5, \$32.50 and \$35. Kermanshah Mats, \$10 and \$12.50. Beloochistans, 3x5, \$10 and \$12.50. Oriental Rug Section, Third Floor.

1,000 yards Inlaid Linoleum—hardwood floor and tile effects—75c a yard.

North Room, Wabash Avenue, 3rd Floor.

Coaster Sets, \$2.50

Holder and six Coasters, as illustrated—tile with nick'l mounting—5 patterns.

Separate Individual Coasters, Second Floor.

Garden Furniture Clearance

A limited number of Garden Furnishings—Bench, Urns, Fountains, Figures—of Italian marble, cement, imported terra cotta—radically reduced for immediate clearance. Reason—to make room for Autumn stocks. Because of conditions in Europe, the supply will be limited in the future. Several varieties of Bird Houses also greatly reduced.

Second Floor.

Now Is a Good Time to Have Pictures Framed

regilded, restored, repaired—or to buy frames—as during August substantial reductions are given. Even the newest shipments—the exclusive styles—are reduced.

Included are over 400 Photograph Frames, standing, in widest assortments of patterns, prices and sizes.

For your convenience we will send a representative to your home to look over Pictures needing attention.

NEW LOCATION, SECOND FLOOR, WABASH AVE., SOUTH ROOM.

Brass Beds, Box Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Reduced During August

Ten exclusive designs in Beds; exclusive designs in Mattress Ticking—these are but a few of the advantages in selecting here, and now.

Ninth Floor.

Brass Beds, \$10.00 to \$50.00. Pillows, \$3.00 to \$5.00 pair. Box Springs, \$15.00 to \$25.00. Hair Mattresses, \$30.00 to \$30.00. Cotton Felt Mattresses, \$6.00 to \$12.00.

The knowledge gained by over fifty years of experience is at your service here.

DOUBLES VICTORY OF AMERICA TO HOLD NEUTRAL

EVEN BREAK IN SINGLES AUSTRALASIAN P.

J. E. Ricker

MUCH DEPENDS ON

BY JEWETT E. RICKER
President Western League
Australia, as had been the challenger for the D. defeat of the British Isles last week now officially called off for the challenge round on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Of course, it had been felt that Australasia would play preliminary matches under mighty Parkes—the "super" Davis cup contest moved there was still the England might win.

Now we are face to face with matches at the West Side Park and the stage is set probably to be the greatest in the world's history. Five will be played, two singles, one doubles, and one mixed.

McLoughlin to Be

To win these points Australia will depend upon McLoughlin and R. Norris V. singles and either Mc Bundy or McLoughlin as doubles. It is just as certain that Wilding and Norman E. singles and likely on Wilding.

That is, of course, that Dunlap and played in the doubles, but in view of the fact that Wilding has been favored of the preliminary match of the doubles, it is Wilding might appear in the rest of events to rest in events as shape that it might become necessary for Brookes' strength match in singles.

CHANCES FOR VICTORY
Having stated the make-up let us analyze America's chances. There are three ways in which to accomplish:

1. McLoughlin's victory and Wilding's victory by Williams or a tie.

2. An American victory combined with an even singles.

3. Williams' victory and McLoughlin's victory in the singles doubles.

Of these the last nameable that Williams' victory against one or none. In other words, if Wilding is capable of defeating them undoubtedly will be Williams as well.

NEED OF SINGLES

Consequently America's in McLoughlin and R. Norris V. doubles or else in McLoughlin and R. Norris V. and in America taking the lead. In this case McLoughlin in his wing and Williams in his wing gaining the three necessary doubles figure.

Similarly, if America's toward victory at all. A McLoughlin and R. Norris V. and Wilding and R. Norris V. to this his showing against him. But he has not been Williams' moreover, if he has been beaten either.

It is in spite of this fact to feel that America cannot afford to anything, although it would be a great victory.

The first of McLoughlin and Wilding occurred in 1912, when he went in man to Laredo and played in the final. He had his second English fight, but it was not enough to give him the title.

STALE IN ENGLAND
On all of these occasions England on foreign soil and Wilding has been the top of the game and the best of the games.

Reports have differed greatly in present form. Some say he has won in his style. In this is "lucency" and speed have a great deal to do with it.

But the question is, can he be beaten? It was last year, and he has recently played well.

All his tournaments record has been theory, for no one has ever won a tournament in England. The last time he did was in 1912, when he won the English title.

Practices on Ground
McLoughlin's practice has been to sweep the ball on the floor, similar to the French. He has concentrated on his sweeping and has given up the department of his game.

He has given up a great deal of time to practice. He now hits the ball on the floor, similar to the French. He has concentrated on his sweeping and has given up the department of his game.

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BUSINESS, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1914.

CEREAL PRICES AT HIGH POINTS

Hope of Export Situation
Clearing Lifts Wheat;
Corn Crop Damaged.

WILD PRODUCTS TRADE

A war price basis for wheat and other grains is being established. The price tendency for all grains and provisions last week was upward, and closing quotations Saturday showed enormous gains for the week. Wheat was up 74¢/bushel, oats 26¢/bushel, and corn 4¢/bushel. Prices had a big break early in the week, but closed \$2.00 up for pork, 15¢/lb. for rice, and 50¢/lb.15¢/lb. up for rice.

In wheat the one big factor was the export situation. For a time export clearances dropped off to practically nothing, and as a result there was the greatest uncertainty as to whether it would be possible for this country to get rid of its enormous surplus. The impossibility of obtaining exchange and the hazards of shipping under war conditions, together with uncertainty of payments for cargoes sold abroad, put an effectual damper on the export trade.

Exports Seem Probable.

It now appears that the government officials of this country and Great Britain are working on arrangements to expedite the movement of grain from this country. With a free outlet for our wheat the general opinion is high prices will prevail, as there is an urgent need for our wheat abroad. With a crop of 91,000,000 bushels an export outlet is imperative this year, but with exports possible the position of this country, so far as wheat is concerned, is unusually favorable.

Without any wheat there is an enormous business in wheat flour for export. This was the result of the big crop last year in this country, and because of the large supplies in importing countries and the small crops in other countries. Now the situation is emphasized by the shutting off of Russian shipments and by the practical failure of the wheat crop in many parts of the Canadian northwest.

Exporters are of the opinion that both the safe shipment and payment for cargoes will be assured if the government can assure that the wheat is consigned. This would be the solution of the problem, and would result in a great increase in wheat. The Canadian department has advised wheat growers of the country not to become panicly over the situation.

Spring Wheat Crop Short.

The August government report raised the wheat crop estimate to 675,000,000 bushels, or \$60,000,000, but reduced the estimate of the spring wheat crop from 275,000,000 to 225,000,000, or \$22,500,000. This has downed the spring wheat crop and brought it down to par with the Canadian northwest. The Canadian department is in a position ready to effect the Canadian government probably would remove the tariff on American wheat.

A sign of more hopeful developments in the export trade was the fact that export and cash sales of wheat were reported to be 100,000 bushels wheat here, and that cash houses are holding the country again for wheat. Receipts are heavy, and with the blocking of the Atlantic port of Liverpool, the market for wheat and other cereals stocks have increased rapidly, and this will continue until there has been a plan to move the wheat out of the country.

A favorable development has been the great improvement in the flour trade. Wheat has advanced about 85 cents a barrel and dealers have become heavy buyers.

Big Losses in Corn Crop.

In corn the two big factors have been the continued unfavorable condition and the very heavy crop cast. The losses claimed to the corn crop were confirmed by the government report, which reduced the July estimate from 2,017,000,000 bushels to 1,990,000,000 in the August report. This compares with 2,446,000,000 bushels last year, the crop of 1913 being the smallest in a number of years.

The report made for the spring by a prominent dress goods corporation were the subject of comment the last week. It was said that the cut probably was made for competitive purposes, and the export market was blamed for the reduction in the export market.

The decision reached was that the increases contemplated should be left to the individual manufacturer, and that the items be made without trimmings met with little favor, as it was pointed out that they play a very important part in the appearance of the goods.

French lace and embroidery importers and lace and embroidery importers have marked up their goods half again over the original prices.

French lace and embroidery importers have caused some difficulty to the French in securing the desired trimming, and the opinion is expressed in many quarters that this trimming, as it does, very little trimming, will meet as improved demand.

Electrolytic Copper at 40¢ delivered in Birmingham. This is equivalent to 12.5%.

The effect of the European war on the price of copper is awaited with considerable interest by selling agents as complications are being added to the market.

It is believed that with the transfer of the business placed with foreign mills to the domestic producers, the market will be greatly relieved of the European trade, which has been fairly good, the greater part of the copper which has been sold having been exported.

During this time the copper stocks have been held by the manufacturers, who have on hand a large amount of copper for which there is no market in sight. The crisis which has developed in European affairs has resulted in a practical suspension of international trade relations, and it is impossible to carry on a foreign business.

Under present conditions it is impossible to receive shipments to Great Falls, and it is likewise impossible to receive payments for copper which is now being delivered. As a result, the copper market is at a standstill on a normal scale. The Great Falls smelter, reduction works, and refinery will suspend operations, and the copper will be sent to the smelters in Europe.

It will be made clear that the present situation is not due to any local conditions, as we all hoped until the precipitation of the present foreign crisis that operations here would not be interrupted.

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The effect of the European war on the price of copper is awaited with considerable interest by selling agents as complications are being added to the market.

It is believed that with the transfer of the business placed with foreign mills to the domestic producers, the market will be greatly relieved of the European trade, which has been fairly good, the greater part of the copper which has been sold having been exported.

During this time the copper stocks have been held by the manufacturers, who have on hand a large amount of copper for which there is no market in sight. The crisis which has developed in European affairs has resulted in a practical suspension of international trade relations, and it is impossible to carry on a foreign business.

Under present conditions it is impossible to receive shipments to Great Falls, and it is likewise impossible to receive payments for copper which is now being delivered. As a result, the copper market is at a standstill on a normal scale. The Great Falls smelter, reduction works, and refinery will suspend operations, and the copper will be sent to the smelters in Europe.

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RISK CONCERN ABROAD STABLE

American Policy Holders in
Foreign Companies Are
Amply Protected.

NOT MENACED BY WAR.

BY C. M. CARTWRIGHT.

Many inquiries have been made, owing to the European war, as to the stability and safety of foreign insurance companies. On this side of the water there are a number of foreign companies that have been doing business here for many years. The big fire insurance corporations of England have been the longest in the United States as a body. Many of them passed through the Chicago conflagration and were involved in the subsequent catastrophes. Companies from other countries have entered the United States during more recent periods. Those with whom the insuring public come in contact are chiefly English, German and French.

There are a number of foreign reinsurance companies operating in this country, but with these the public has no direct connection, as the fire insurance companies have treaties with them whereby they cede part of their holdings. These reinsurance companies fall from every section of Europe.

Foreign Funds Safeguarded.

Foreign companies licensed in the United States are required to maintain separate funds in the hands of state insurance departments and United States trustees solely for the benefit of American policyholders. The greater part of these funds cannot be touched by the home offices or agents without the consent of the insurance superintendents and the American trustees.

Insurance departments require foreign companies to make sufficient deposits of funds to firmly establish their branches as American companies. When they make their deposits in some state on this side, they are under the same restrictions as to investments as domestic companies. No foreign company is allowed to invest its funds outside the country, so far as its United States assets are concerned. The various insurance departments pass on these securities and apply the same rules as they do to other institutions.

Fire insurance companies have investments that are more or less readily convertible into cash in an emergency. So long as a foreign company has any risks on its books over here, its American funds cannot be withdrawn.

Foreign Concerns Are Stable.

The home office securities of foreign companies have suffered depreciation on account of the war, but those on this side are depressed no more than those of American companies. The need of trustworthiness of the foreign companies is stringent, and these companies, so far as people on this side are concerned, are practically independent corporations.

Foreign companies are required to maintain their books on the same basis in force at home, and these books are held as liabilities and cannot be disturbed. In addition to the deposit capital and other liabilities, there are also the reserves of funds that are for the protection of policyholders.

All foreign companies have war exemption clauses in their policies which eliminate all liability for buildings burned in case of war. Losses for damage or destruction of property are concerned, or destruction of property, the insurance companies are restricted.

There are no American fire insurance companies that do business in Europe, so they are not affected by the war. Some foreign casualty companies operating on this side whose home offices are abroad, but they are not affected by the war.

Some of these companies own buildings on the other side, and when the war will affect the value of these, the American policyholders will not be involved in any serious trouble.

The foreign insurance companies are world-wide in their operations. They insure property in all civilised sections and have assets in all parts of the world. They will not be seriously harmed by the war. In fact, there are many points where they do business that the war will not affect them.

The American insurance companies have been confronted in former times with wars, confusions, and crises of various kinds. They have learned that when they emerge from times of stress and turmoil with safety.

No Cause for Alarm.

The situation on the other side as affecting the home office securities of foreign companies seems to be a minor one.

According to the government report the foreign companies have assets on record with a yield of \$70,000,000 bushels, which would call for millions of money.

The present financial stringency, resulting in the depression, the closing of stock exchanges, and a tremendous decrease in the market for property, would cause fire insurance companies to make tremendous sacrifices in their operations.

The insurance companies are letting these assets be used to meet the demand for the removal of fire hazards and the prevention of fire.

The foreign companies in this case, there are many preventable causes of fire that can be removed and the public has a duty to see that these are removed before they are provoked.

Under ordinary conditions the great insurance companies would be able to meet a conflagration, but in the present financial emergency, an extraordinary situation a heavy demand would result in embarrassment.

PLAYERS SHOT ONLOOKERS AT CARD GAME IN YARD.

George Mawl May Die of Wounds Received After Stopping to Watch Four from Sidewalk.

The largest "cut over" in the history of telephone was made at 10 o'clock last night by the Chicago Telephone company when the wires of 8,500 subscribers of the old Irving exchange were cut by the new Irving exchange a mile away at Bell's Plaza and Spaulding avenues. The operation occupied ten minutes. The old exchange was at North Forty-second street and two blocks west of Paulina.

An argument followed during which the card players drew revolvers and fired at Mawl. The bullets struck him in the right side of the head, not far from the heart. He was taken to the county hospital where physicians said he may not recover. The card players fled and a search is being made for them. The police have obtained their names.

DUNNE VISITS ILL DAUGHTER.

Governor Attends Consultation at St. Luke's, Where Jeannette Dunne Is Patient.

Gov. Dunne was in Chicago yesterday attending a consultation of surgeons at the bedside of his daughter, Jeannette, at St. Luke's hospital. The governor said his visit at this time had no political significance. He departed last night for an inspection trip of the Illinois and Michigan canal.

HENRY CLAY BERRY DIES

First Grand Chancellor of Illinois Grand Lodge of K. of P.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Was Named by Henry Clay on Day of His Birth.

Henry Clay Berry, first grand chancellor of the Illinois grand lodge of Knights of Pythias and formerly head of the Supreme Lodge of the same organization, died yesterday at the residence of Mrs. Fannie Hargus at 3888 Indiana avenue.

Mr. Berry was 85 years old. He was the son of Garrison Berry, a pioneer settler of Boone county, Kentucky, who fought in several Indian wars. Henry Clay, the famous statesman, was visiting the family plantation on April 21, 1828, the day that Mr. Berry was born. Mr. Clay requested the privilege of naming the baby, and his request was graciously granted by Mrs. Berry and her husband.

Gives Child Own Name.

At the christening Henry Clay gave his name to the child and gave him a \$10 gold piece as a keepsake. The coin was carefully guarded by Mr. Berry, but it was lost in the Chicago fire. He spent \$800 in trying to recover it later.

Mr. Berry spent his early years in Cincinnati and later came to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of paving blocks. He was married to a young woman from Boone county, who died in Chicago in 1860. One year after her death Mr. Berry joined the kindred of the Illinois grand lodge. Later he became the second supreme chancellor commander of the supreme lodge. He never missed a meeting of the supreme lodge until this year, when ill health prevented his attendance.

No Relatives in Chicago.

By a coincidence the lodge is now in session in Winnipeg, Canada, and officials there have been notified of his death. A committee in charge of funeral arrangements is awaiting instructions from the family.

Mr. Berry also was a life member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 271, A. F. and A. M. He had no relatives in Chicago. Years ago he retired from business. For the last twelve years he made his home with Mrs. Hargus, whom he looked upon as a daughter. He had been ill for a little more than three weeks.

WAR SENDS UP PRICES ON PRODUCTS OF THE FARM.

Eggs, Chickens, Cheese, Butter Advertise as Result of European Hostilities.

Although business in produce at Chicago last week was of restricted volume, prices showed uniform strength and closed higher on the average than a week ago. Eggs, chickens, and all imported products made price gains. Butter closed unchanged, while potatoes showed a slight loss. Fruits and vegetables averaged higher, curtailment of the demand being offset by a sharp falling off in receipts.

The effects of the European war were felt in the market for German and Swiss made of cheese, which advanced 20c a pound. White cheese was affected by the same influence, selling \$1.00 for a bushel higher. Further upturns are expected along these lines.

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MEXICAN FOES CONTINUE BATTLE ON WEST COAST.

Fighting Near Mazatlan Causes Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Americans Help Wounded.

ON BOARD U. S. CALIFORNIA, Mazatlan, via San Diego, Aug. 9.— Fighting continues with heavy losses on both sides. Wounded Constitutionalists are being cared for in cars along the Southern Pacific tracks; medical assistance being rendered from U. S. S. California.

Many bodies of soldiers are floating in the harbor. The first of the Federal transports leaves Mazatlan tonight loaded with troops bound for Manzanillo.

Gen. Iturbu has extended an invitation to Admiral Howard to have one officer accompany him when he enters Mazatlan to verify the absence of looting, showing perfect control.

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